

YOUTH TOBACCO SURVEILLANCE
CONNECTICUT, 2011

CONNECTICUT SCHOOL HEALTH SURVEY
YOUTH TOBACCO USE REPORT

CONNECTICUT DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH
TOBACCO USE PREVENTION AND CONTROL PROGRAM



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2011 Connecticut School Health Survey Youth Tobacco Component

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Introduction

Youth Tobacco Surveillance—Connecticut, 2011

Problem/Condition

Smoking and smokeless tobacco use are usually initiated during adolescence; more than 80% of adult smokers begin smoking before 18 years of age. Additionally, adolescent smokeless tobacco users are more likely than non-users to become adult cigarette smokers.^{i,ii,iii} While youth cigarette use declined sharply during 1997–2003, rates have remained relatively stable in recent years.^{iv} Youth smokeless tobacco use also declined in the late 1990s and early 2000s, but an increasing number of U.S. high school students have reported using smokeless tobacco products in recent years.^v Each day in the United States, approximately 3,450 young people between 12 and 17 years of age smoke their first cigarette, and an estimated 850 youth become daily cigarette smokers.^{vi}

Factors Associated with Youth Tobacco Use

Some factors associated with youth tobacco use include:^{i,vii}

- Low socioeconomic status
- Use and approval of tobacco use by peers or siblings
- Lack of skills to resist influences to tobacco use
- Smoking by parents or guardians and/or lack of parental support or involvement
- Accessibility, availability, and price of tobacco products
- A perception that tobacco use is the norm
- Low levels of academic achievement
- Low self-image or self-esteem
- Aggressive behavior (e.g., fighting, carrying weapons)

ⁱU.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Preventing Tobacco Use Among Young People: A Report of the Surgeon General. Atlanta: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Coordinating Center for Health Promotion, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Office on Smoking and Health, 1994.

ⁱⁱCampaign for Tobacco-Free Kids. The Path to Smoking Addiction Starts at Very Young Ages. Washington: Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids, 2009.

ⁱⁱⁱCenters for Disease Control and Prevention. Tobacco Use Among Middle and High School Students—United States, 2000–2009. Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report 2010;59(33):1063–8.

^{iv}Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Cigarette Use Among High School Students—United States, 1991–2009. Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report 2010;59(26):797–801.

^vJohnston LD, O'Malley PM, Bachman PM, Schulenberg JE. Monitoring the Future—National Results on Adolescent Drug Use: Overview of Key Findings, 2010. Ann Arbor (MI): University of Michigan, Institute for Social Research, 2011.

^{vi}Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. Results from the 2009 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Detailed Tables.

^{vii}U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Reducing Tobacco Use: A Report of the Surgeon General. Atlanta: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Coordinating Center for Health Promotion, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Office on Smoking and Health, 2000.

Introduction

Tobacco use during adolescence is associated with the following health-risk behaviors:^{i,viii}

- High-risk sexual behavior
- Use of alcohol
- Use of other drugs

Description of the System

Youth Tobacco Component of the Connecticut School Health Survey

The 2011 Connecticut School Health Survey (CSHS) is a comprehensive survey that consists of two components: the Youth Tobacco Component (YTC) and the Youth Behavior Component (YBC). This report discusses data collected from the YTC. The YTC is known nationally as the Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS). Between February and June 2011, the Connecticut Department of Public Health (DPH) conducted the CSHS in cooperation with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the Connecticut State Department of Education, and partners from school districts and local health departments. The Connecticut YTS/YTC was previously administered in 2000, 2002, 2005, 2007, and 2009.

YTS data are used by health and education officials to improve state programs to prevent and control youth tobacco use. The findings are also used in presentations to demonstrate the need for funding smoking cessation and prevention programs for Connecticut's youth.

Methods

Sample Description

Middle School

All regular public schools in Connecticut containing grades 6, 7, or 8 were included in the sampling frame. A two-stage cluster sample design was used to produce a representative sample of students in grades 6-8.

School Level – The first-stage sampling frame consisted of all public schools containing any of grades 6-8. Schools were selected with probability proportional to school enrollment size.

Class Level – The second sampling stage consisted of systematic equal probability sampling (with a random start) of classes from each school that participated in the survey. All second period classes (or other period/required class selected by the school) in the selected schools were included in the sampling frame. All students in the selected classes were eligible to participate in the survey.

^{viii} Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids. [How Parents Can Protect Their Kids from Becoming Addicted Smokers](#). Washington: Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids, 2009

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Overall Response Rates:

Schools – 72.73% 40 of the 55 sampled schools participated
Students – 89.34% 2180 of the 2440 sampled students completed usable questionnaires
Overall response rate – $72.73\% * 89.34\% = 64.98\%$

High School

All regular public schools in Connecticut containing grades 9, 10, 11, or 12 were included in the sampling frame. A two-stage cluster sample design was used to produce a representative sample of students in grades 9-12.

School Level – The first-stage sampling frame consisted of all public schools containing any of grades 9-12. Schools were selected with probability proportional to school enrollment size.

Class Level – The second sampling stage consisted of systematic equal probability sampling (with a random start) of classes from each school that participated in the survey. All second period classes (or other period/required class selected by the school) in the selected schools were included in the sampling frame. All students in the selected classes were eligible to participate in the survey.

Overall Response Rates:

Schools – 78.18% 43 of the 55 sampled schools participated
Students – 82.29% 2119 of the 2575 sampled students completed usable questionnaires
Overall response rate – $78.18\% * 82.29\% = 64.34\%$

Weighting

A weight has been associated with each questionnaire to reflect the likelihood of sampling each student and to reduce bias by compensating for differing patterns of non-response. The weight used for estimation is given by:

$$W = W1 * W2 * f1 * f2 * f3 * f4$$

W1 = the inverse of the probability of selecting the school

W2 = the inverse of the probability of selecting the classroom with the school

f1 = a school-level non-response adjustment factor calculated by school size category (small, medium, large)

f2 = a class adjustment factor calculated by school

f3 = a student-level non-response adjustment factor calculated by class

Introduction

f4 = a post-stratification adjustment factor calculated by gender, race, and grade

The weighted results can be used to make important inferences concerning tobacco use risk behaviors of all regular public school students in grades 6 through 8 or students in grades 9 through 12 in Connecticut.

Sampling

The 2011 YTC was made up of 70 questions developed by CDC and DPH. Results are reported separately for middle school and high school students. When sample size and prevalence rates allow, results are presented by gender, grade, and race/ethnicity (white, non-Hispanic; black, non-Hispanic; and Hispanic or Latino). The numbers of students in other racial and ethnic groups were too low for meaningful analysis in this report. SUDAAN® was used to compute 95% confidence intervals, which were used to determine the differences between subgroups at the $p < 0.05$ level. Differences between prevalence estimates were considered statistically significant if the 95% confidence intervals did not overlap. Subgroup comparisons that are statistically significant are mentioned in this report. The sampling design does not allow for analysis at the school or district level.

Data Collection

The survey was administered during one class period. Procedures were designed to protect students' privacy by assuring that student participation was anonymous and voluntary. Students completed the self-administered questionnaire in the classroom, recording their responses directly into the survey booklet. The core questionnaire contained 50 questions, and to meet individual needs, DPH added 20 supplemental questions. Before the survey was administered, schools were given the option of obtaining parental permission and institutional review board criteria were followed. The core questionnaire included questions about tobacco use (bidis, cigarettes, cigars, kreteks, pipes, and smokeless tobacco), exposure to secondhand smoke, smoking cessation, school curriculum, minors' ability to purchase or obtain tobacco products, knowledge and attitudes about tobacco, and familiarity with pro-tobacco and anti-tobacco media messages.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS

Prevalence of Use

Lifetime Tobacco Use^{ix}

Middle and high school students were asked about their lifetime use (i.e., ever use) of cigarettes, cigars, smokeless tobacco, bidis, and kreteks. Cigarettes are the most prevalent form of tobacco ever used, followed by cigars and smokeless tobacco.

Middle School

In Connecticut, 12% of students have ever used any form of tobacco, with Hispanic students (20%) significantly more likely than white students (9.8%) to have ever used any form of tobacco. Ever tobacco use is significantly higher in grades 7 (14.4%) and 8 (16.6%) than in grade 6 (4.7%). Among ever users, cigarettes are the most prevalent form of tobacco used (9.6%). Hispanic students (17.7%) are significantly more likely than white students (7.4%) to have ever smoked cigarettes. Ever cigarette use is significantly higher in grade 7 (11.7%) and 8 (13.6%) than in grade 6 (3.5%). Cigars are the second most prevalent form of tobacco used (5.6%), with male students (7.9%) significantly more likely than female students (3.2%) to have ever smoked cigars. Ever cigar use is significantly higher in grades 7 (6%) and 8 (8.8%) than in grade 6 (1.9%). Smokeless tobacco is the third most prevalent form of tobacco used by students (2.7%). Ever smokeless tobacco use is significantly higher in grade 8 (4.6%) than in grade 6 (0.9%). Bidis are the fourth most prevalent form of tobacco used (2.1%). Lifetime kretek use was not analyzed for this report.

High School

In Connecticut, 40.8% of students have ever used any form of tobacco, with male students (46.2%) significantly more likely than female students (35.1%) to have ever used any form of tobacco. Ever tobacco use is significantly higher in grade 12 (48.8%) than in grade 9 (31.2%). Among ever users, cigarettes are the most prevalent form of tobacco used (33.4%). Cigars are the second most prevalent form of tobacco used (26%), with male students (35.6%) significantly more likely than female students (15.9%) to have ever smoked cigars. White students (29.8%) are significantly more likely than black students (15.8%) to have ever smoked cigars. Ever cigar use is significantly higher in grade 11 (23.9%) and 12 (34%) than in grade 9 (17.5%). Smokeless tobacco is the third most prevalent form of tobacco used (10.8%). Male students (19.2%) are significantly more likely than female students (2.2%) to have ever used smokeless tobacco, and white students (12.8%) are significantly more likely than Hispanic students (5.6%) to have ever used smokeless tobacco. Bidis are the fourth most prevalent form of tobacco used (3.8%), with male students (5.7%) significantly more likely than female students (1.9%) to have ever smoked bidis. Lifetime kretek use was not analyzed for this report.

Current Tobacco Use

Students were asked if they had used cigarettes, cigars, smokeless tobacco, pipes, or bidis on ≥ 1 of the 30 days preceding the survey. Current use of any tobacco product is defined as use of cigarettes or cigars or smokeless tobacco or tobacco in a pipe or bidis on ≥ 1 of the 30 days preceding the survey.

^{ix} Lifetime use was defined by asking a) Ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs? b) Ever tried smoking cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars, even one or two puffs? c) Ever used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip, such as Redman,[®] Levi Garrett,[®] Beechnut,[®] Skoal,[®] Skoal Bandits,[®] or Copenhagen[®]? d) Ever tried smoking any of the following: bidis, kreteks, both, neither?

SUMMARY OF RESULTS

Middle School

In Connecticut, 4.6% of students are current users of any tobacco product. Students in grade 7 (5.4%) and 8 (6.7%) are significantly more likely than students in grade 6 (1.5%) to be current users of any tobacco product. Among current users, cigarettes are the most prevalent form of tobacco used (2.9%), with students in grade 8 (4%) significantly more likely than students in grade 6 (1%) to currently smoke cigarettes. Cigars are the second most prevalent form of tobacco used (2.2%), with students in grade 8 (4%) significantly more likely than students in grade 6 (0.5%) to currently smoke cigars. Smokeless tobacco is the third most prevalent form of tobacco used (1.6%). Students in grade 8 (2.7%) are significantly more likely than students in grade 6 (0.6%) to currently use smokeless tobacco. Bidis are the fourth most prevalent form of tobacco used (1.4%). Prevalence data for current pipe smoking were not reported for this population because the sample size was too small for a meaningful analysis.

High School

In Connecticut, 19.9% of students are current users of any tobacco product, with male students (25.8%) significantly more likely than female students (13.8%) to be current users of any tobacco product. White students (22.6%) are significantly more likely than black students (11.3%) to currently use any tobacco product. Students in grade 12 (26.6%) are significantly more likely than students in grades 9 (15%) and 10 (17.5%) to currently use tobacco. Among current users, cigarettes are the most prevalent form of tobacco used (14%), with white students (15.5%) significantly more likely than black students (7.8%) to currently smoke cigarettes. Cigars are the second most prevalent form of tobacco used (11.3%), with male students (17.8%) significantly more likely than female students (4.4%) to currently smoke cigars. White students (13.4%) are significantly more likely than black (6%) and Hispanic (7.2%) students to currently smoke cigars. Students in grade 12 (15.1%) are significantly more likely than students in grade 9 (7.9%) to be current cigar smokers. Smokeless tobacco is the third most prevalent form of tobacco used (5%), with male students (9.4%) significantly more likely than female students (0.5%) to currently use smokeless tobacco. Tobacco in a pipe is the fourth most prevalent form of tobacco used (2.5%). Male students (4.5%) are significantly more likely than female students (0.4%) to report that they smoke tobacco in a pipe. Bidis are the fifth most prevalent form of tobacco used (1.9%), with male students (3%) significantly more likely than female students (0.8%) to currently smoke bidis.

Age of Initiation of Cigarette Use^x

High School

In Connecticut, 6.7% of ever cigarette smokers smoked their first whole cigarette before age 11 years. Black students (14.4%) are significantly more likely than white students (3.6%) to have smoked a whole cigarette before age 11 years. Students in grades 9 (12.3%) and 10 (8.4%) are significantly more likely than students in grade 12 (1.9%) to have smoked a whole cigarette before age 11 years.

^x Age of initiation was determined by asking, "How old were you when you smoked a whole cigarette for the first time?"

SUMMARY OF RESULTS

Established Cigarette Use

Frequent Use of Cigarettes^{xi}

High School

In Connecticut, 5% of students frequently smoke cigarettes, with male students (6.9%) significantly more likely than female students (2.9%) to report frequent cigarette smoking. Students in grade 12 (9.2%) are significantly more likely than students in grades 9 (3.4%) and 10 (2.9%) to frequently smoke cigarettes. Among current cigarette smokers, 35.7% smoke frequently. Current smokers in grade 12 (53.6%) are significantly more likely than those in grade 10 (22.3%) to be frequent cigarette smokers.

Smoking Susceptibility^{xii}

Susceptibility Among Never Cigarette Smokers

Never cigarette smokers were classified as not susceptible to smoking cigarettes if they responded that a) they would *not* smoke a cigarette soon; and b) they would *definitely not* smoke a cigarette in the next year; and c) they would *definitely not* smoke if their closest friend offered them a cigarette. All other students were classified as susceptible to initiating cigarette smoking in the next year.

Middle School

In Connecticut, 18.2% of students who have never smoked cigarettes were classified as susceptible to initiating cigarette smoking in the next year. Susceptibility increases significantly by grade from 11.5% in grade 6 to 17.7% in grade 7 to 26.2% in grade 8.

High School

In Connecticut, 23% of students who have never smoked cigarettes were classified as susceptible to initiating cigarette smoking in the next year. White students (25.3%) are significantly more likely than black (15.9%) and Hispanic (16.4%) students to be susceptible to starting smoking.

Age and Access

Acquiring Cigarettes and Proof of Age

Proof of Age Required to Purchase Cigarettes

High School

In Connecticut, 53.1% of current cigarette smokers were asked to show proof of age when buying cigarettes in a store during the 30 days preceding the survey.

^{xi} Frequent cigarette use was defined as having smoked cigarettes on ≥ 20 of the 30 days preceding the survey.

^{xii} This definition of susceptibility was developed by Pierce and colleagues (Pierce JP, Choi WS, Gilpin EA, Farkas AJ, Berry CC. Tobacco industry promotion of cigarettes and adolescent smoking. JAMA 1998;279:511-5.)

SUMMARY OF RESULTS

Refused Purchase Because of Age

High School

In Connecticut, 45.8% of current cigarette smokers under age 18 years^{xiii} were refused purchase of cigarettes because of their age during the 30 days preceding the survey.

Cessation

Cessation Attempts and Desire to Stop

Tried to Quit Smoking Cigarettes

Middle School

In Connecticut, 36.8% of current cigarette smokers tried to quit smoking cigarettes during the 12 months preceding the survey.

High School

In Connecticut, 48.5% of current cigarette smokers tried to quit smoking cigarettes during the 12 months preceding the survey.

Want to Stop Smoking Cigarettes

Middle School

In Connecticut, 41.2% of current cigarette smokers want to stop smoking cigarettes. Current cigarette smokers in grade 7 (63.8%) are significantly more likely than those in grade 8 (24%) to want to stop smoking cigarettes.

High School

In Connecticut, 47.6% of current cigarette smokers want to stop smoking cigarettes.

Secondhand Smoke

Exposure to Tobacco Smoke

Were in Same Room with Someone Who was Smoking on ≥ 1 of Preceding 7 Days

Middle School

In Connecticut, 35.7% of students were in the same room with someone who was smoking cigarettes on ≥ 1 of the preceding 7 days.

High School

In Connecticut, 48.1% of students were in the same room with someone who was smoking cigarettes on ≥ 1 of the preceding 7 days.

^{xiii} 13.2% of high school students who are under age 18 years currently smoke cigarettes (must be ≥ 18 years of age to legally purchase or possess cigarettes in Connecticut)

SUMMARY OF RESULTS

Rode in Car with Someone Who was Smoking on ≥ 1 of Preceding 7 Days

Middle School

In Connecticut, 22.2% of students rode in a car with someone who was smoking cigarettes on ≥ 1 of the preceding 7 days.

High School

In Connecticut, 31% of students rode in a car with someone who was smoking cigarettes on ≥ 1 of the preceding 7 days.

Breathed the Smoke from Someone Who was Smoking at their School on ≥ 1 of Preceding 7 Days

Middle School

In Connecticut, 8.5% of students breathed the smoke from someone who was smoking a tobacco product at their school on ≥ 1 of the preceding 7 days. Hispanic students (12.8%) are significantly more likely than white students (7.2%) to have been exposed to tobacco at their school.

High School

In Connecticut, 24.9% of students breathed the smoke from someone who was smoking a tobacco product at their school on ≥ 1 of the preceding 7 days.

Breathed the Smoke from Someone Who was Smoking in a Public Place on ≥ 1 of Preceding 7 Days

Middle School

In Connecticut, 34.6% of students breathed the smoke from someone who was smoking a tobacco product in a public place on ≥ 1 of the preceding 7 days.

High School

In Connecticut, 47.1% of students breathed the smoke from someone who was smoking a tobacco product in a public place on ≥ 1 of the preceding 7 days. Female students (53.1%) are significantly more likely than male students (41.1%) to have breathed the smoke from someone who was smoking a tobacco product in a public place.

Exposure to Tobacco Smoke at Home

Anyone at Home Smokes Cigarettes

Middle School

In Connecticut, 26.5% of students live in a home where someone smokes cigarettes.

High School

In Connecticut, 30.2% of students live in a home where someone smokes cigarettes.

Were at Home with Someone Who was Smoking on ≥ 1 of Preceding 7 Days

Middle School

In Connecticut, 16.9% of students were at home when someone smoked a tobacco product on ≥ 1 of the preceding 7 days.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS

High School

In Connecticut, 20.5% of students were at home when someone smoked a tobacco product on ≥ 1 of the preceding 7 days.

Trends (2000-2011)

Prevalence of Use

Lifetime Tobacco Use Trends

Middle School

During 2000-2011, a significant decrease (39.8%-12%) occurred in the percentage of students who have ever used any form of tobacco. Overall, the prevalence of ever tobacco use decreased significantly among male (42.3%-14.4%), female (37%-9.3%), white (36.2%-9.8%), black (53.9%-14.3%), and Hispanic (43.9%-20%) students.

During 2000-2011, a significant decrease (31.7%-9.6%) occurred in the percentage of students who have ever smoked cigarettes. Overall, the prevalence of ever cigarette smoking decreased significantly among male (33.3%-11.1%), female (29.9%-7.9%), white (28%-7.4%), black (43.2%-12%), and Hispanic (39.9%-17.7%) students.

During 2000-2011, a significant decrease (19.6%-5.6%) occurred in the percentage of students who have ever smoked cigars. Overall, the prevalence of ever cigar smoking decreased significantly among male (22.3%-7.9%), female (16.6%-3.2%), white (18.3%-4.7%), black (21.1%-5.2%), and Hispanic (23.6%-10.1%) students.

During 2000-2011, a significant decrease (7.7%-2.7%) occurred in the percentage of students who have ever used smokeless tobacco. Overall, the prevalence of ever smokeless tobacco use decreased significantly among male (9.6%-3.6%), female (5.5%-1.7%), white (7.2%-2.7%), black (10.4%-2.6%), and Hispanic (5.1%-3.2%) students.

High School

During 2000-2011, a significant decrease (67.9%-40.8%) occurred in the percentage of students who have ever used any form of tobacco. Overall, the prevalence of ever tobacco use decreased significantly among male (71.2%-46.2%), female (64.9%-35.1%), white (68.1%-41.7%), black (70.2%-35.9%), and Hispanic (68.9%-45.1%) students.

During 2000-2011, a significant decrease (63%-33.4%) occurred in the percentage of students who have ever smoked cigarettes. Overall, the prevalence of ever cigarette smoking decreased significantly among male (64.3%-35.3%), female (61.9%-31.6%), white (63.7%-32.8%), black (61.1%-30.9%), and Hispanic (64.1%-42%) students.

During 2000-2011, a significant decrease (43%-26%) occurred in the percentage of students who have ever smoked cigars. Overall, the prevalence of ever cigar smoking decreased significantly among male (52.6%-35.6%), female (33.5%-15.9%), white (46.6%-29.8%), black (30.7%-15.8%), and Hispanic (37.6%-21.8%) students.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS

During 2000-2011, a significant decrease (7.2%-2.2%) occurred in the prevalence of ever smokeless tobacco use among female students.

Current Tobacco Use Trends

Middle School

During 2000-2011, a significant decrease (13.1%-4.6%) occurred in the percentage of students who currently use any form of tobacco. Overall, the prevalence of current tobacco use decreased significantly among male (14.1%-5.1%), female (11.9%-3.9%), white (10.8%-3.8%), and black (20.1%-4.4%) students.

During 2000-2011, a significant decrease (9.8%-2.9%) occurred in the percentage of students who currently smoke cigarettes. Overall, the prevalence of current cigarette smoking decreased significantly among male (9.7%-3.1%), female (9.8%-2.7%), and white (8.6%-2.2%) students.

During 2000-2011, a significant decrease (6.1%-2.2%) occurred in the percentage of students who currently smoke cigars. Overall, the prevalence of current cigar smoking decreased significantly among male (7.3%-2.8%), female (4.7%-1.6%), white (4.6%-1.5%), and black (10.8%-2.3%) students.

High School

During 2000-2011, a significant decrease (32.4%-19.9%) occurred in the percentage of students who currently use any form of tobacco. Overall, the prevalence of current tobacco use decreased significantly among male (35.3%-25.8%), female (29.2%-13.8%), white (34.4%-22.6%), and black (21.4%-11.3%) students.

During 2000-2011, a significant decrease (25.6%-14%) occurred in the percentage of students who currently smoke cigarettes. Overall, the prevalence of current cigarette smoking decreased significantly among male (24.9%-16.1%), female (26%-11.8%), and white (27.6%-15.5%) students.

Age of Initiation of Cigarette Use

Smoked First Whole Cigarette Before Age 11 Years Trends

High School

During 2000-2011, the prevalence of having smoked their first whole cigarette before age 11 years decreased significantly among white students (9.2%-3.6%).

Established Cigarette Use

Frequent Use of Cigarettes Trends

High School

During 2000-2011, a significant decrease (12.3%-5%) occurred in the percentage of students who frequently smoke cigarettes. Overall, the prevalence of frequent cigarette smoking decreased significantly among female (12.6%-2.9%) and white (14.2%-5.9%) students.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS

Smoking Susceptibility

Susceptibility Among Never Cigarette Smokers Trends

Middle School

During 2000-2011, a significant decrease (27.3%-18.2%) occurred in the percentage of never smokers who were susceptible to initiating cigarette smoking in the next year. Overall, the prevalence of susceptibility to starting cigarette smoking decreased significantly among male (25.4%-19%), female (29.1%-17.2%), and white (28.6%-17.9%) students.

Secondhand Smoke

Exposure to Tobacco Smoke Trends

Were in Same Room with Someone Who was Smoking on ≥ 1 of Preceding 7 Days

Middle School

During 2000-2011, a significant decrease (54.6%-35.7%) occurred in the percentage of students who were in the same room with someone who was smoking cigarettes on ≥ 1 of the preceding 7 days. Overall, the prevalence of being in the same room with someone who was smoking cigarettes decreased significantly among male (51.8%-34.5%), female (57.5%-36.7%), white (55.7%-36.2%), and Hispanic (54.2%-39.8%) students.

High School

During 2000-2011, a significant decrease (70.2%-48.1%) occurred in the percentage of students who were in the same room with someone who was smoking cigarettes on ≥ 1 of the preceding 7 days. Overall, the prevalence of being in the same room with someone who was smoking cigarettes decreased significantly among male (68.5%-44.7%), female (72.1%-51.5%), white (72.7%-50.9%), black (61.8%-36.8%), and Hispanic (65.1%-46.3%) students.

Rode in Car with Someone Who was Smoking on ≥ 1 of Preceding 7 Days

Middle School

During 2000-2011, a significant decrease (39.5%-22.2%) occurred in the percentage of students who rode in a car with someone who was smoking cigarettes on ≥ 1 of the preceding 7 days. Overall, the prevalence of riding in a car with someone who was smoking cigarettes decreased significantly among male (37.6%-19.4%), female (41.5%-24.8%), white (38%-21.3%), and Hispanic (48.3%-26.4%) students.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS

High School

During 2000-2011, a significant decrease (51.2%-31%) occurred in the percentage of students who rode in a car with someone who was smoking cigarettes on ≥ 1 of the preceding 7 days. Overall, the prevalence of riding in a car with someone who was smoking cigarettes decreased significantly among male (49%-29.7%), female (53.6%-32.6%), white (52.2%-32.1%), black (45.7%-24.1%), and Hispanic (54.3%-34.3%) students.

Exposure to Tobacco Smoke at Home Trends

Anyone at Home Smokes Cigarettes

Middle School

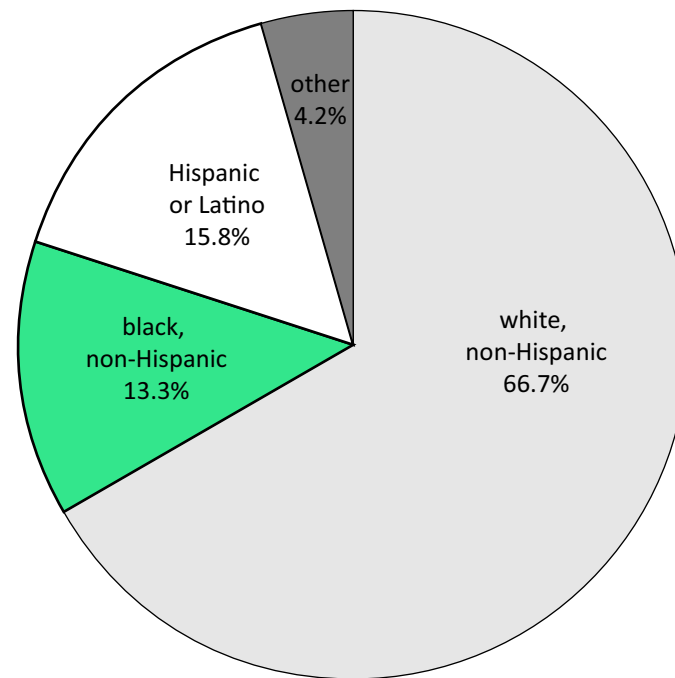
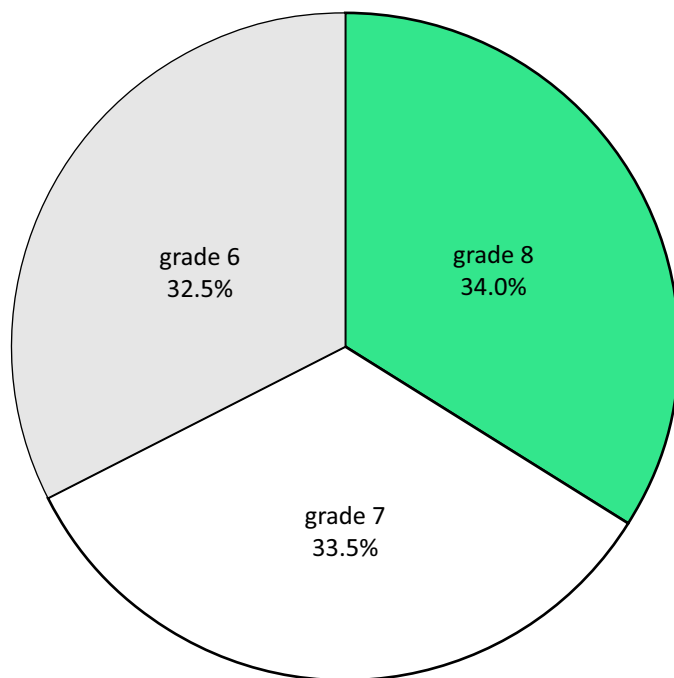
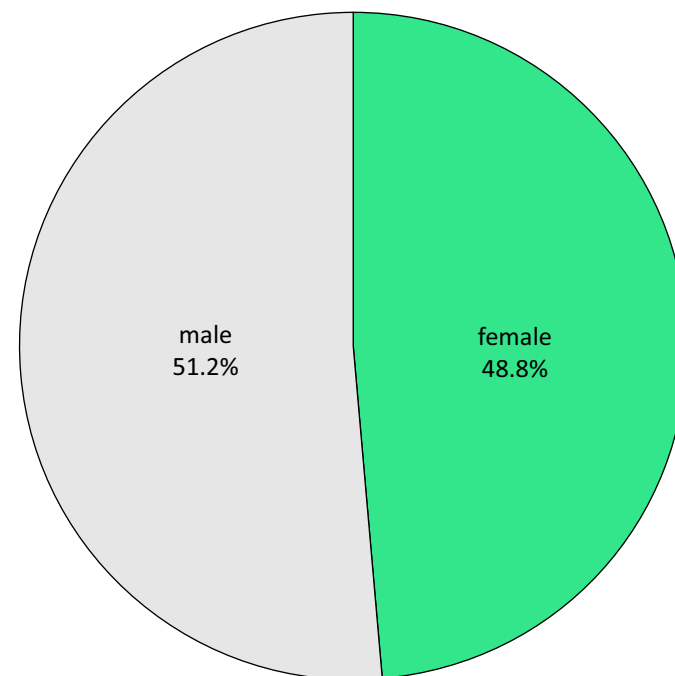
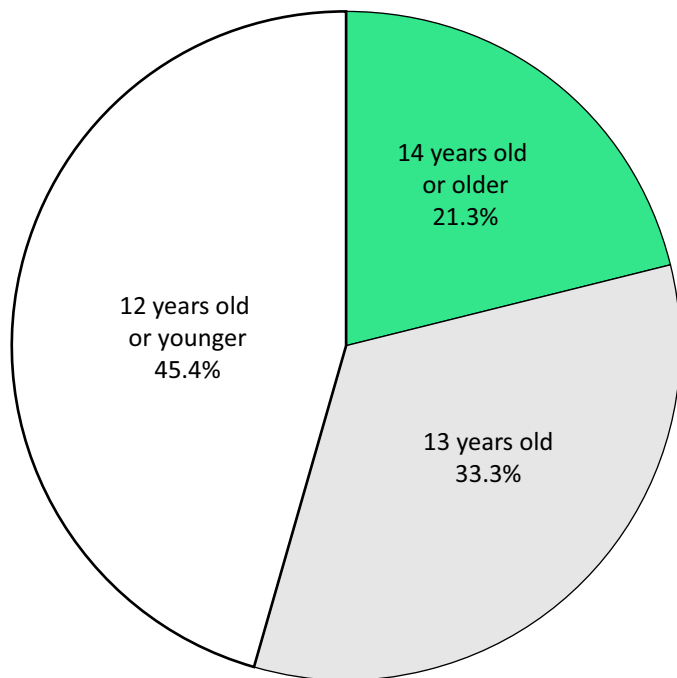
During 2000-2011, a significant decrease (41.1%-30.2%) occurred in the percentage of students who live with someone who smokes cigarettes. Overall, the prevalence of living with someone who smokes cigarettes decreased significantly among male (42.7%-27.7%), white (38.5%-29.9%), black (48.8%-27.2%), and Hispanic (49.9%-35.7%) students.

High School

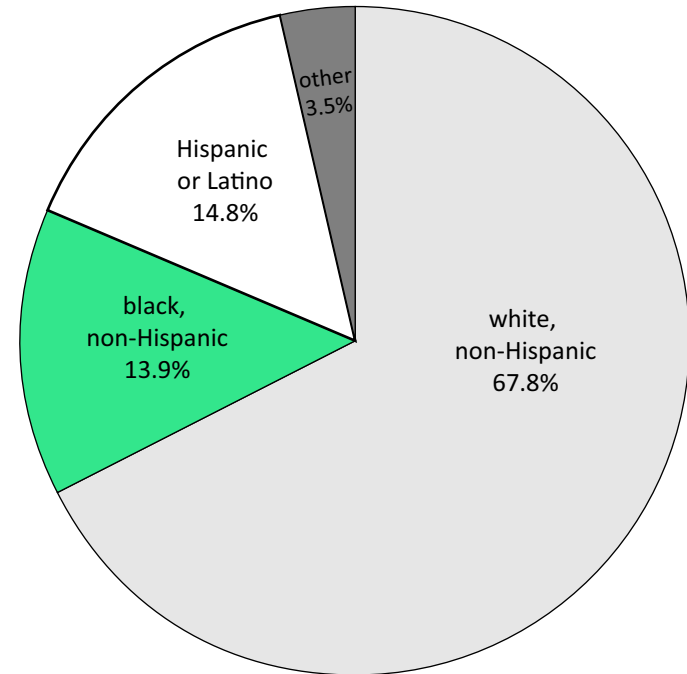
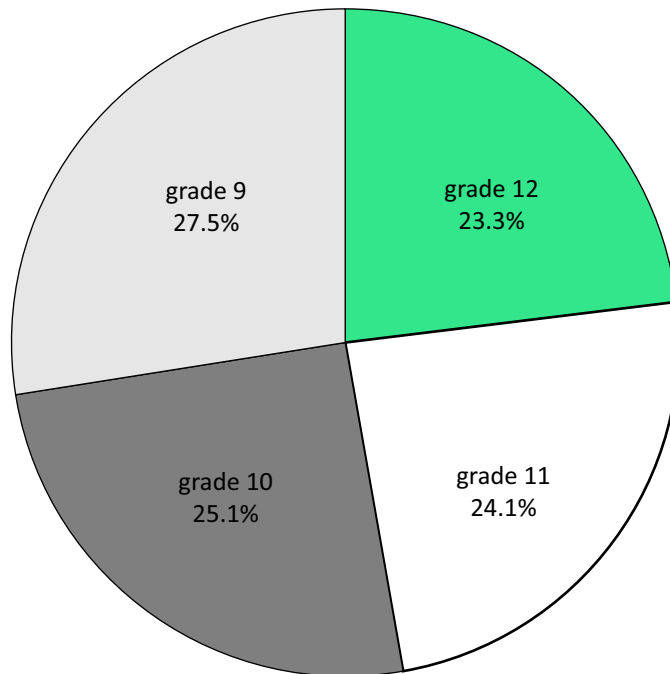
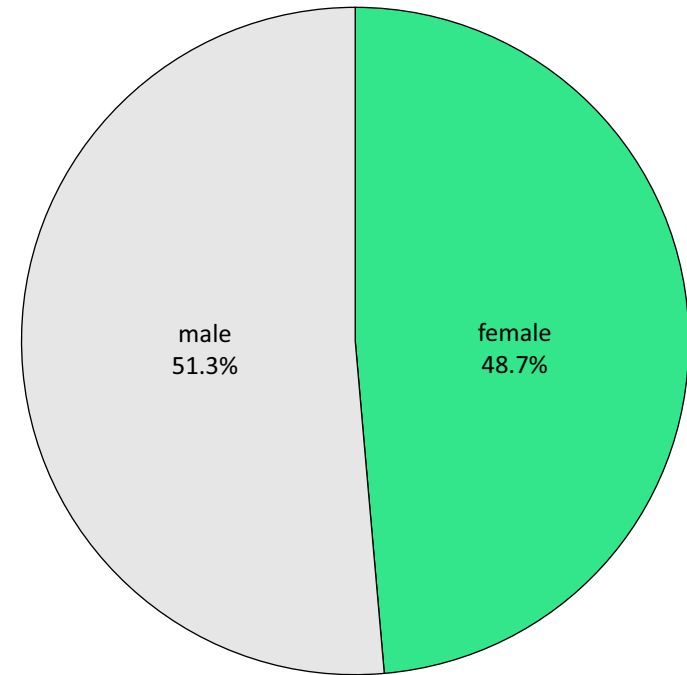
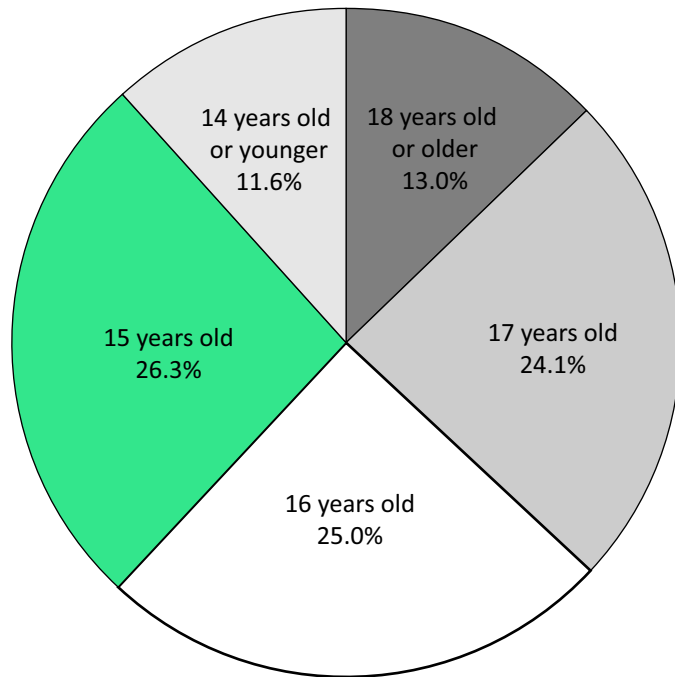
During 2000-2011, a significant decrease (39.9%-26.5%) occurred in the percentage of students who live with someone who smokes cigarettes. Overall, the prevalence of living with someone who smokes cigarettes decreased significantly among male (38.2%-24.8%), female (41.6%-28.1%), white (37.4%-25.5%), and black (48.9%-26%) students.

D e m o g r a p h i c s

Demographics of Middle School Respondents



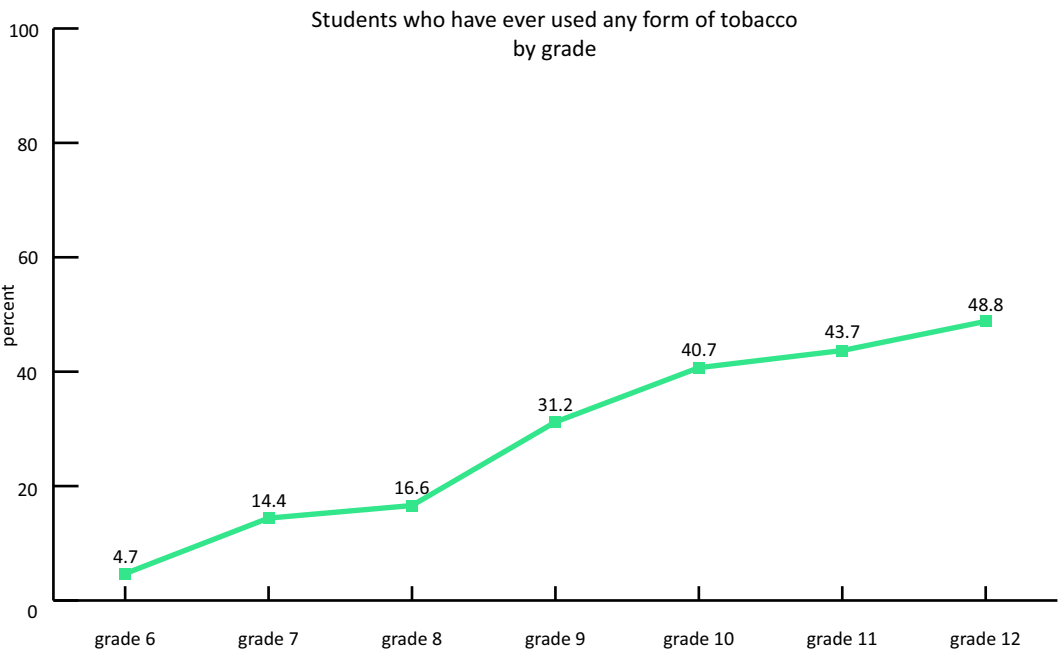
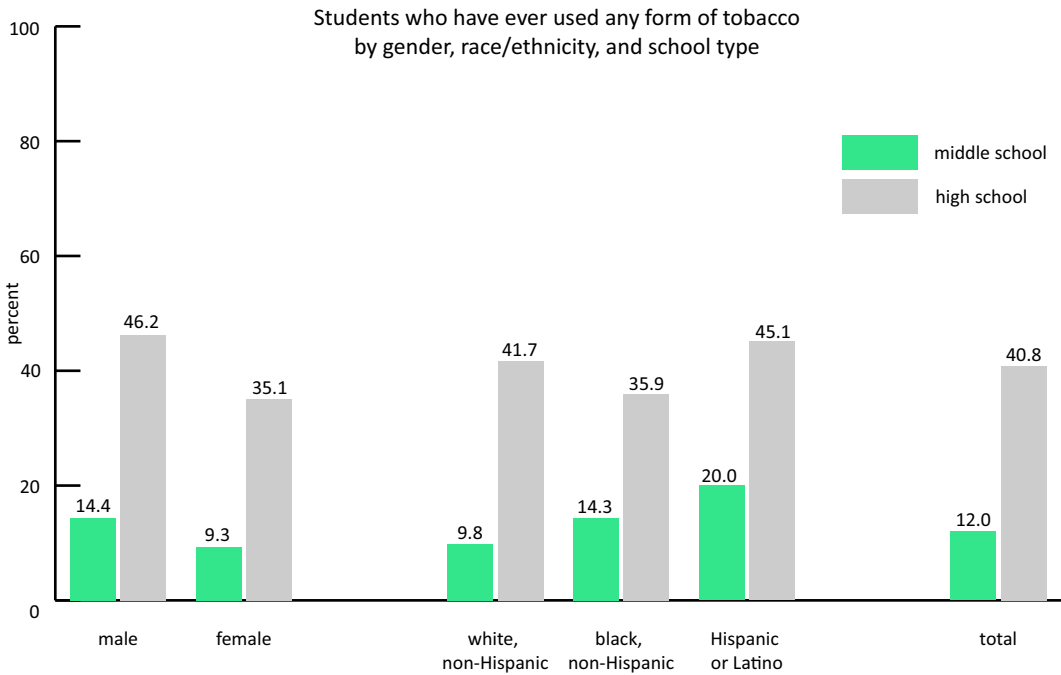
Demographics of High School Respondents



L i f e t i m e T o b a c c o U s e

Ever Tobacco Use

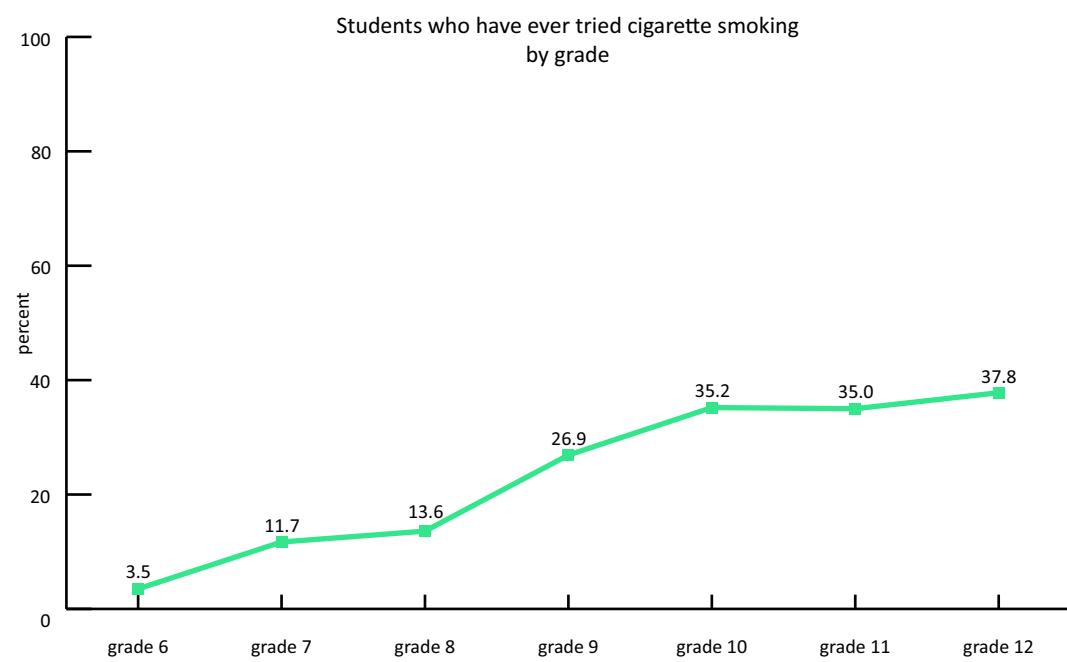
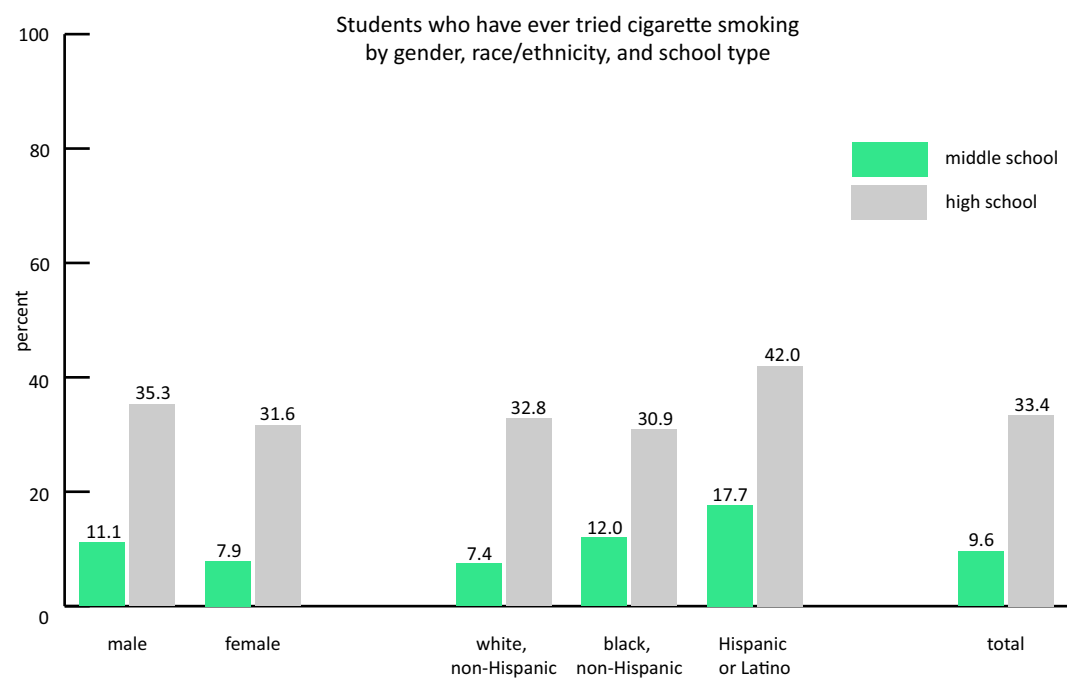
- In Connecticut, 12% of middle school and 40.8% of high school students have ever used any form of tobacco* (i.e., ever tobacco use)
- Overall for middle school students, the prevalence of ever tobacco use:
 - Does not vary significantly by gender
 - Is significantly higher among Hispanic (20%) than among white (9.8%) students
 - Is significantly higher in grades 7 (14.4%) and 8 (16.6%) than in grade 6 (4.7%)
- Overall for high school students, the prevalence of ever tobacco use:
 - Is significantly higher among male (46.2%) than among female (35.1%) students
 - Does not vary significantly by race/ethnicity
 - Is significantly higher in grade 12 (48.8%) than in grade 9 (31.2%)



*includes cigarettes, cigars, smokeless tobacco, bidis, and kreteks (clove cigarettes) only

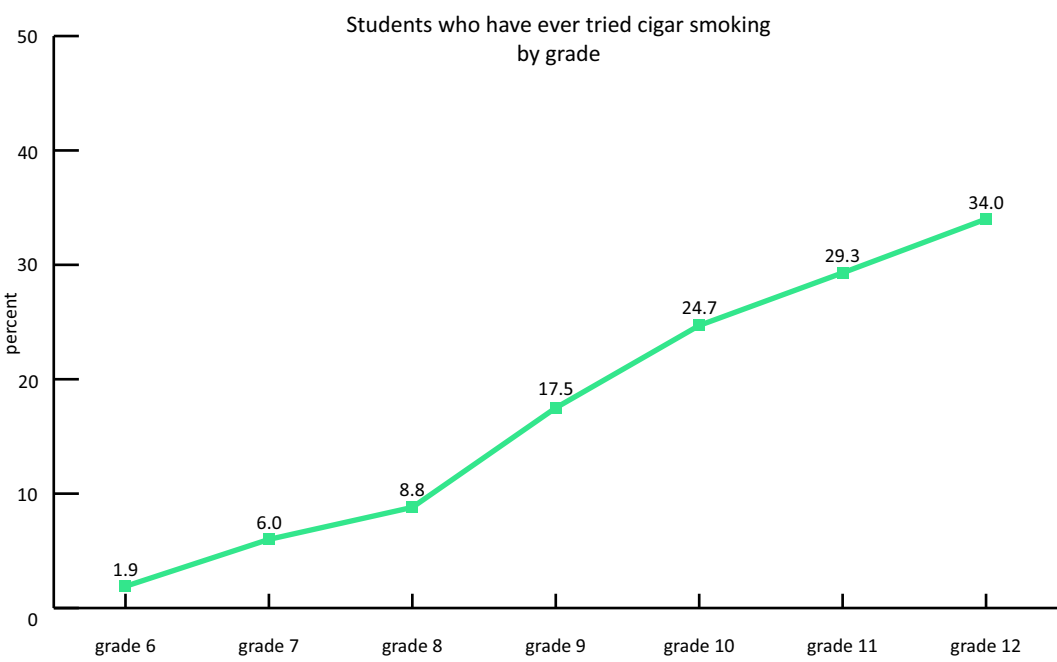
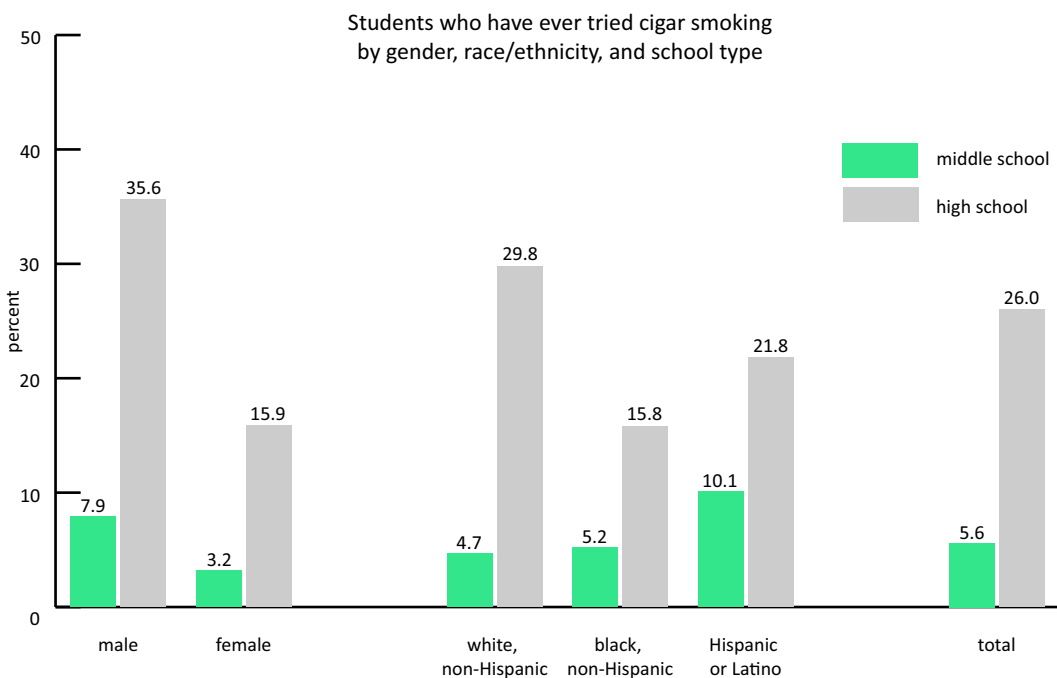
Ever Cigarette Smoking

- In Connecticut, 9.6% of middle school and 33.4% of high school students have ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs (i.e., ever cigarette smoking)
- Overall for middle school students, the prevalence of ever cigarette smoking:
 - Does not vary significantly by gender
 - Is significantly higher among Hispanic (17.7%) than among white (7.4%) students
 - Is significantly higher in grades 7 (11.7%) and 8 (13.6%) than in grade 6 (3.5%)
- Overall for high school students, the prevalence of ever cigarette smoking does not vary significantly by gender, race/ethnicity, or grade (grades 9-12)



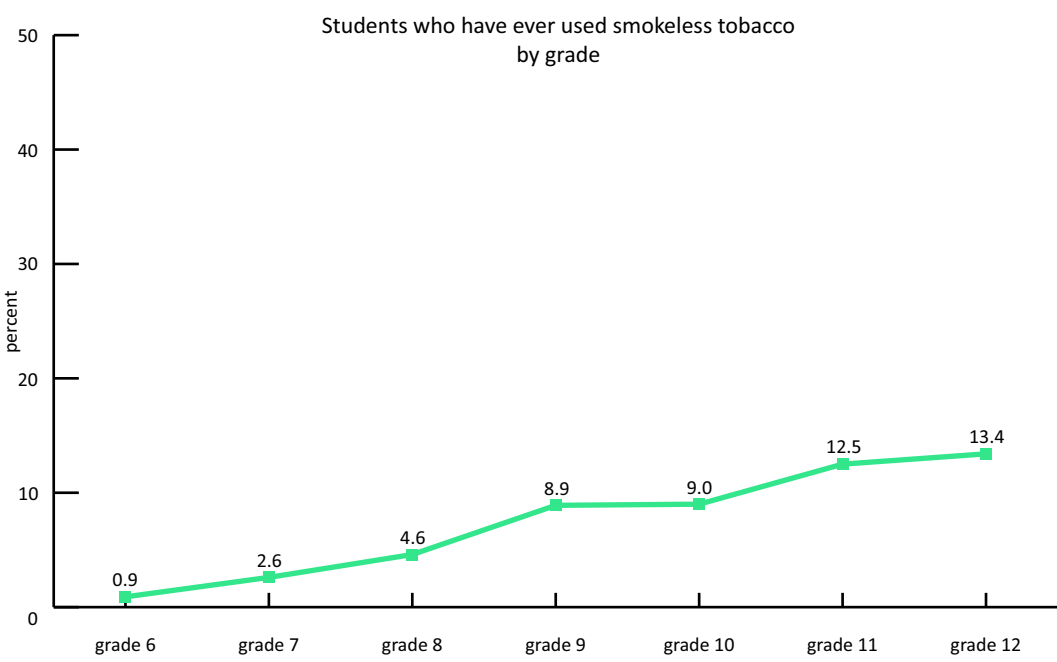
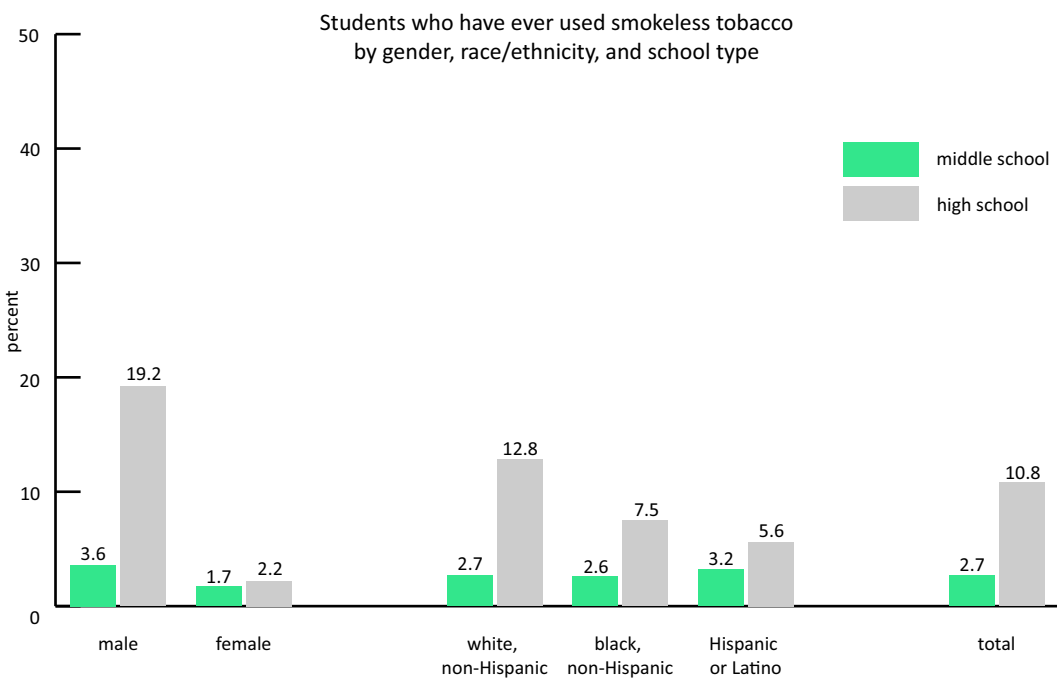
Ever Cigar Smoking

- In Connecticut, 5.6% of middle school and 26% of high school students have ever tried cigar smoking (i.e., ever cigar smoking)
- Overall for middle school students, the prevalence of ever cigar smoking:
 - Is significantly higher among male (7.9%) than among female (3.2%) students
 - Does not vary significantly by race/ethnicity
 - Is significantly higher in grades 7 (6%) and 8 (8.8%) than in grade 6 (1.9%)
- Overall for high school students, the prevalence of ever cigar smoking:
 - Is significantly higher among male (35.6%) than among female (15.9%) students
 - Is significantly higher among white (29.8%) than among black (15.8%) students
 - Is significantly higher in grades 11 (29.3%) and 12 (34%) than in grade 9 (17.5%)



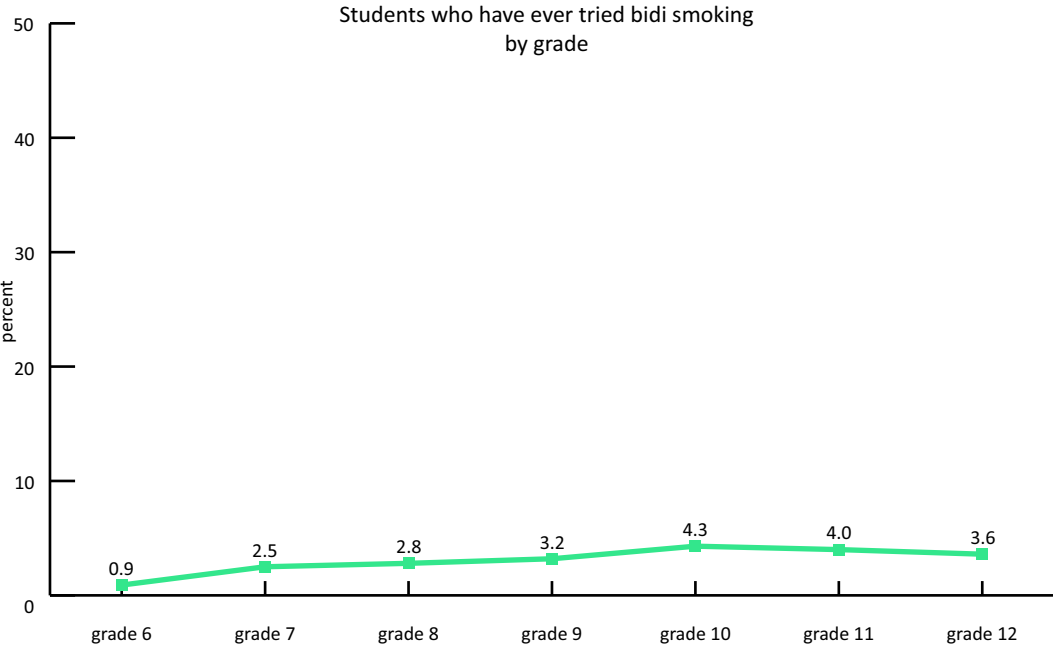
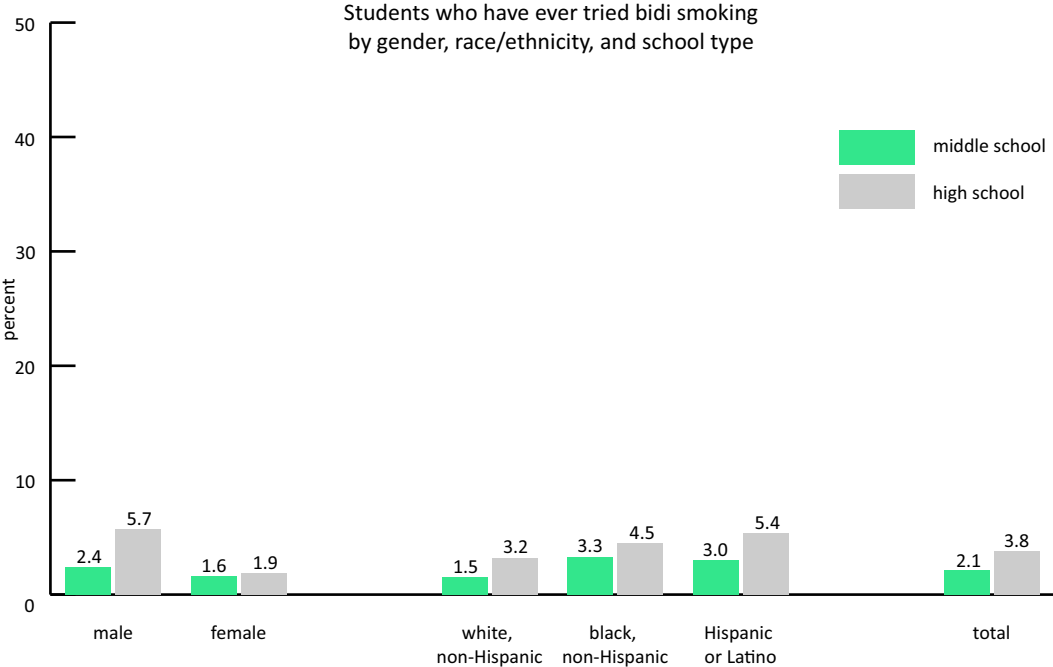
Ever Smokeless Tobacco Use

- In Connecticut, 2.7% of middle school and 10.8% of high school students have ever used smokeless tobacco (i.e., ever smokeless tobacco use)
- Overall for middle school students, the prevalence of ever smokeless tobacco use:
 - Does not vary significantly by gender or race/ethnicity
 - Is significantly higher in grade 8 (4.6%) than in grade 6 (0.9%)
- Overall for high school students, the prevalence of ever smokeless tobacco use:
 - Is significantly higher among male (19.2%) than among female (2.2%) students
 - Is significantly higher among white (12.8%) than among Hispanic (5.6%) students
 - Does not vary significantly by grade (grades 9-12)



Ever Bidi Smoking

- In Connecticut, 2.1% of middle school and 3.8% of high school students have ever tried bidi* smoking (i.e., ever bidi smoking)
- Overall for middle school students, the prevalence of ever bidi smoking does not vary significantly by gender, race/ethnicity, or grade (grades 6-8)
- Overall for high school students, the prevalence of ever bidi smoking:
 - Is significantly higher among male (5.7%) than among female (1.9%) students
 - Does not vary significantly by race/ethnicity or grade (grades 9-12)

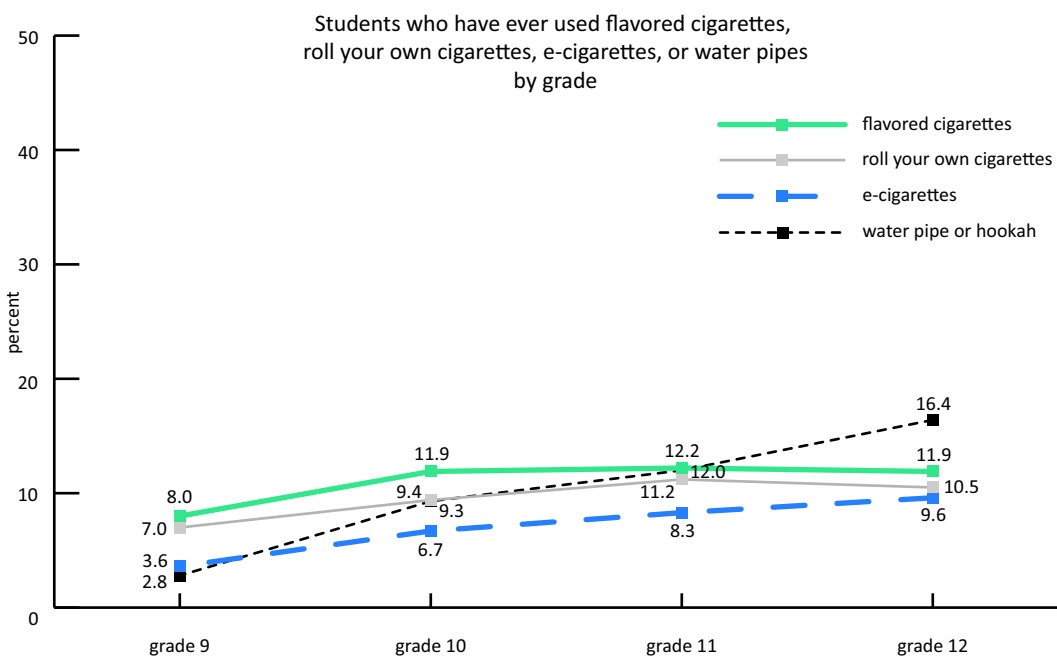
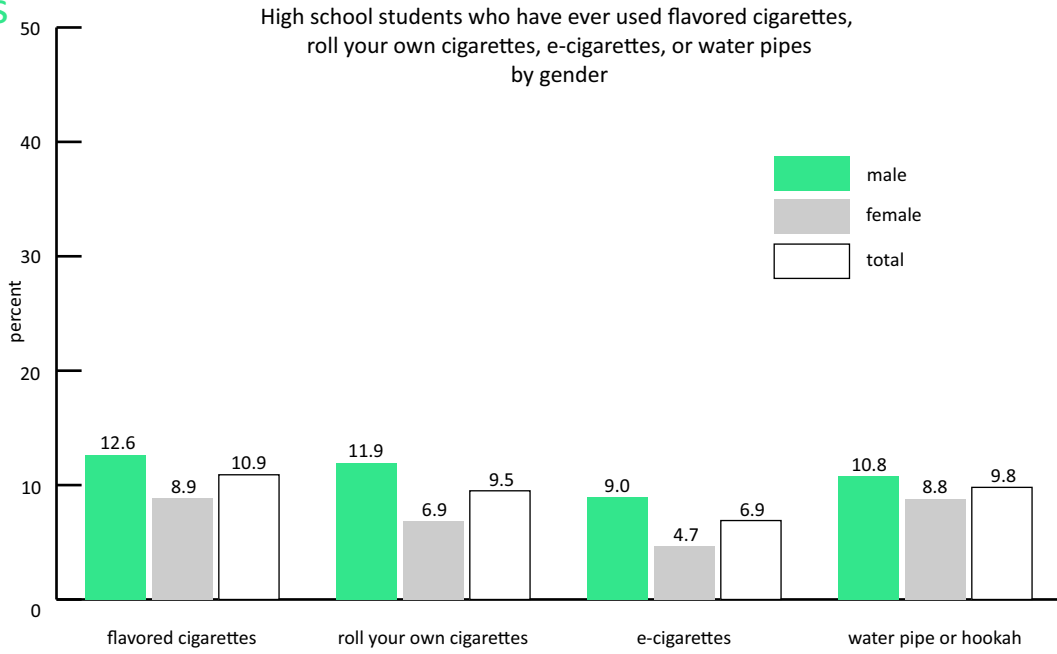


*brown, leaf-wrapped cigarettes made primarily in India, which are available in different flavors, such as chocolate and cherry

Ever Use of Other Tobacco Products

- In Connecticut, 10.9% of high school students have ever tried smoking flavored cigarettes. The prevalence of having ever smoked flavored cigarettes does not vary significantly by gender or grade
- In Connecticut, 9.5% of high school students have ever rolled their own cigarettes. The prevalence of having ever rolled their own cigarettes does not vary significantly by gender or grade
- In Connecticut, 6.9% of high school students have ever tried smoking electronic cigarettes (e-cigarettes). The prevalence of having ever smoked e-cigarettes:
 - Does not vary significantly by gender
 - Is significantly higher in grade 12 (9.6%) than in grade 9 (3.6%)
- In Connecticut, 9.8% of high school students have ever tried smoking tobacco in a water pipe or hookah.* The prevalence of having ever smoked tobacco in a water pipe:
 - Does not vary significantly by gender
 - Is significantly higher in grades 10 (9.3%), 11 (12%), and 12 (16.4%) than in grade 9 (2.8%)

*Also known as narghile, shisha, or goza, a hookah is a water pipe with a smoke chamber, a bowl, a pipe, and a hose. Specially made tobacco is heated, and the smoke passes through water and is then drawn through a rubber hose to a mouthpiece. Tobacco is no less toxic in a hookah pipe than in cigarettes, and the water in the hookah does not filter out the toxic ingredients in the tobacco smoke. Hookah smokers may actually inhale more tobacco smoke than cigarette smokers do because of the large volume of smoke they inhale in one smoking session, which can last as long as 60 minutes. Hookah smoke contains high levels of toxic compounds, including tar, carbon monoxide, heavy metals, and cancer-causing chemicals (carcinogens). Hookah smokers are exposed to more carbon monoxide and smoke than are cigarette smokers.

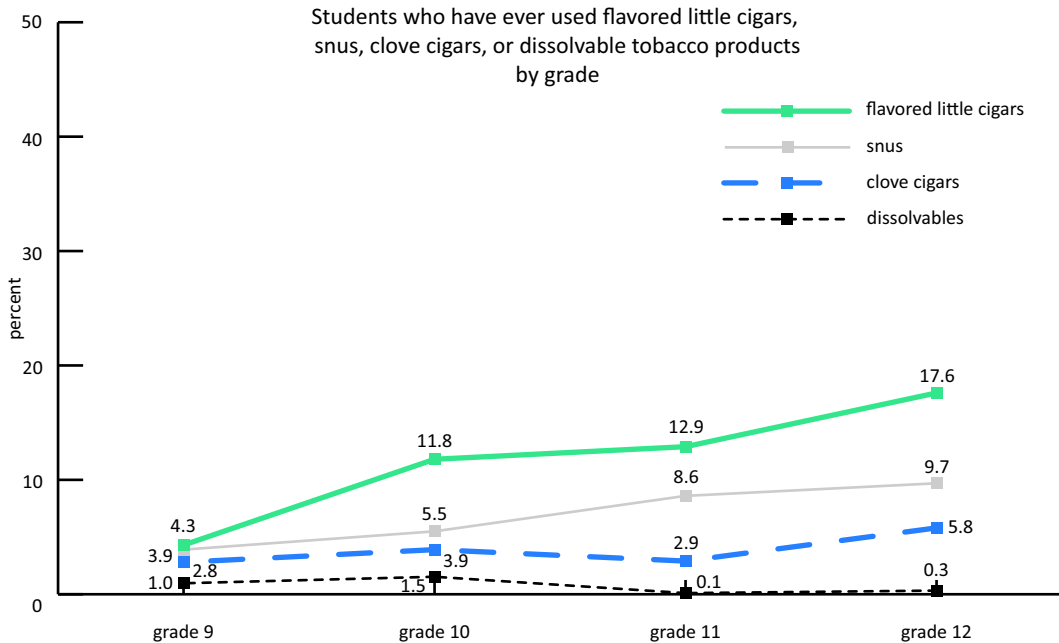
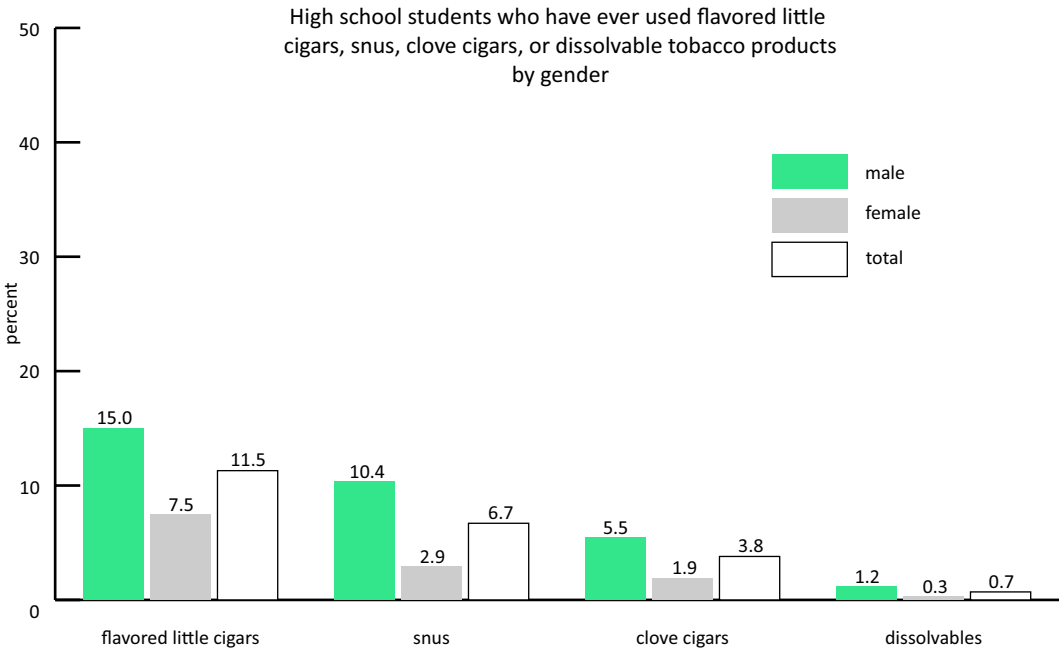


Ever Use of Other Tobacco Products, continued

- In Connecticut, 11.5% of high school students have ever tried smoking flavored little cigars. The prevalence of having ever smoked flavored little cigars:
 - Is significantly higher among male (15%) than among female (7.5%) students
 - Is significantly higher in grades 10 (11.8%), 11 (12.9%), and 12 (17.6%) than in grade 9 (4.3%)
- In Connecticut, 6.7% of high school students have ever tried snus.* The prevalence of having ever used snus:
 - Is significantly higher among male (10.4%) than among female (2.9%) students
 - Does not vary significantly by grade
- In Connecticut, 3.8% of high school students have ever tried smoking clove cigars. The prevalence of having ever smoked clove cigars:
 - Is significantly higher among male (5.5%) than among female (1.9%) students
 - Does not vary significantly by grade
- In Connecticut, 0.7% of high school students have ever tried using dissolvable tobacco products.** The prevalence of having ever used dissolvable tobacco products does not vary significantly by gender or grade

*Teabag-like packets containing moist ground tobacco and other flavorings that the user places between the upper gum and lip (e.g., Swedish Match General Snus,[®] Camel Snus Frost,[®] and Marlboro Snus Spice[®]). Product does not require spitting.

**Unlike ordinary chewing tobacco, these products are designed to dissolve in the mouth. They are smokeless, spit-free, made from finely milled tobacco held together by food-grade binders, and are marketed as “a convenient alternative to cigarettes” (e.g., Camel[®] Sticks, Strips, and Orbs). They resemble candy and gum and come in “fresh” (mint) and “mellow” (original) flavors. Orbs are pellets of ground tobacco resembling Tic Tacs.[®] Strips are opaque, flat sheets of ground tobacco that work like dissolvable breath strips. Sticks are thin pieces of ground tobacco that resemble toothpicks and can be placed in the mouth whole or broken into pieces. Additionally, hard snuff is dissolvable tablets of tobacco that users put between their cheek and gum, and should not chew or swallow (e.g., Ariva[®] and Stonewall[®]). These products appeal to kids because they are easy to conceal, carry the name of youth-popular cigarette brands, and come in candy-like forms and flavors.

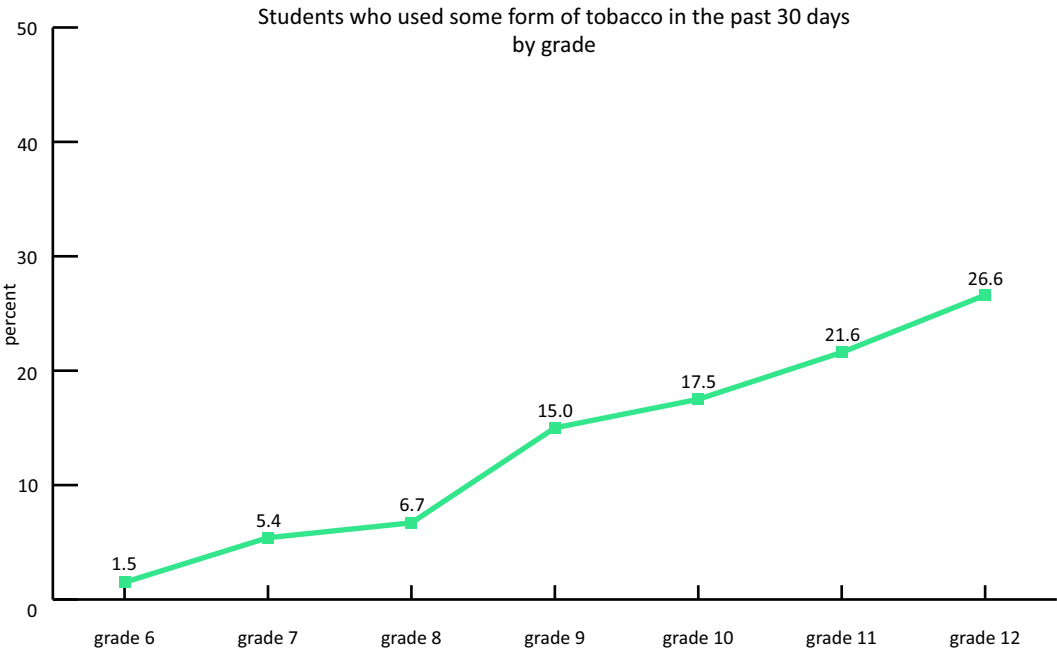
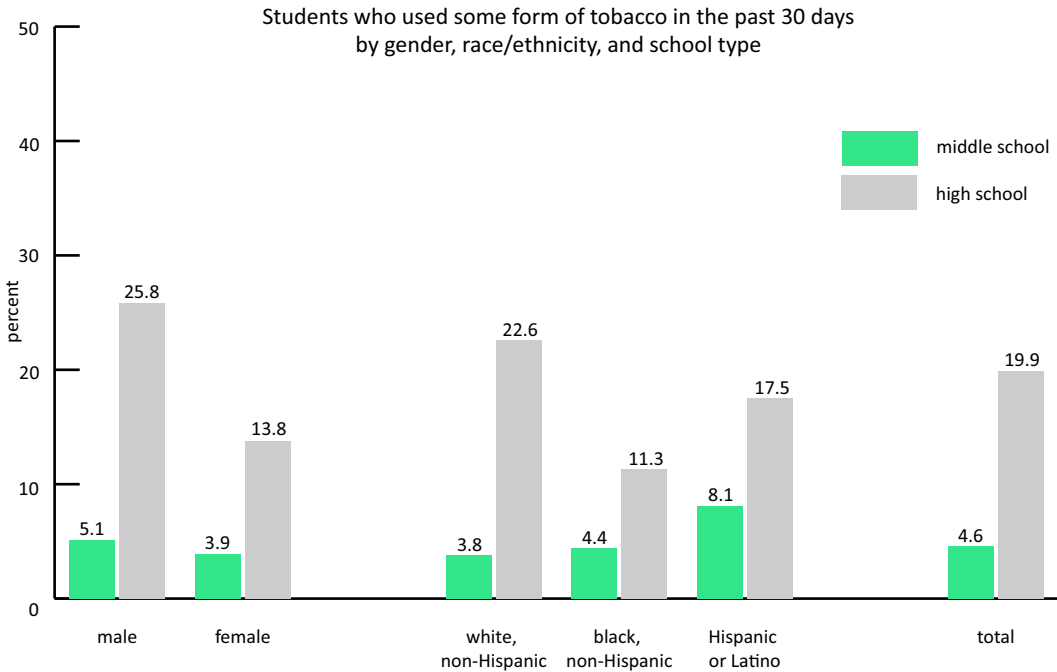


C u r r e n t T o b a c c o U s e

Current Tobacco Use

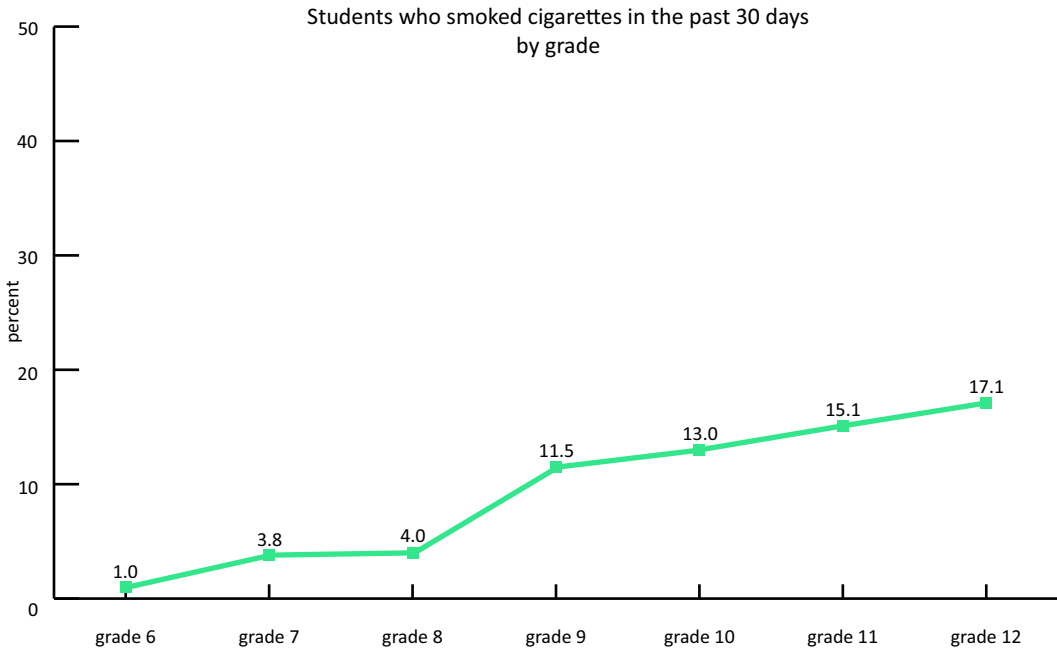
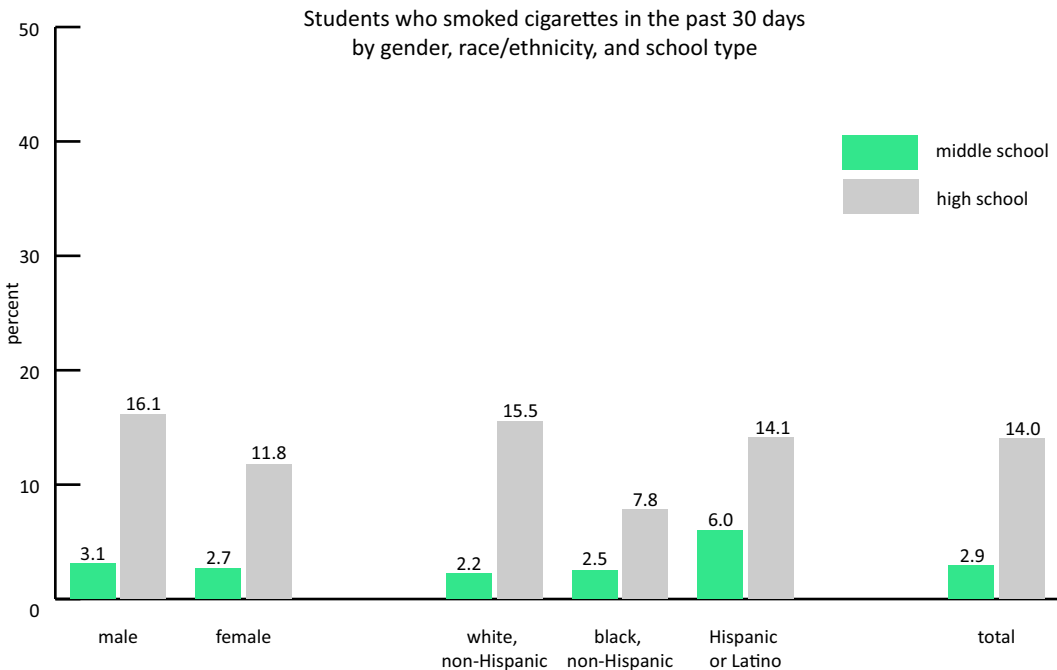
- In Connecticut, 4.6% of middle school and 19.9% of high school students used some form of tobacco* on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey (i.e., current tobacco use)
- Overall for middle school students, the prevalence of current tobacco use:
 - Does not vary significantly by gender or race/ethnicity
 - Is significantly higher in grades 7 (5.4%) and 8 (6.7%) than in grade 6 (1.5%)
- Overall for high school students, the prevalence of current tobacco use:
 - Is significantly higher among male (25.8%) than among female (13.8%) students
 - Is significantly higher among white (22.6%) than among black (11.3%) students
 - Is significantly higher in grade 12 (26.6%) than in grades 9 (15%) and 10 (17.5%)

*includes cigarettes, cigars, smokeless tobacco, pipes, and bidis only



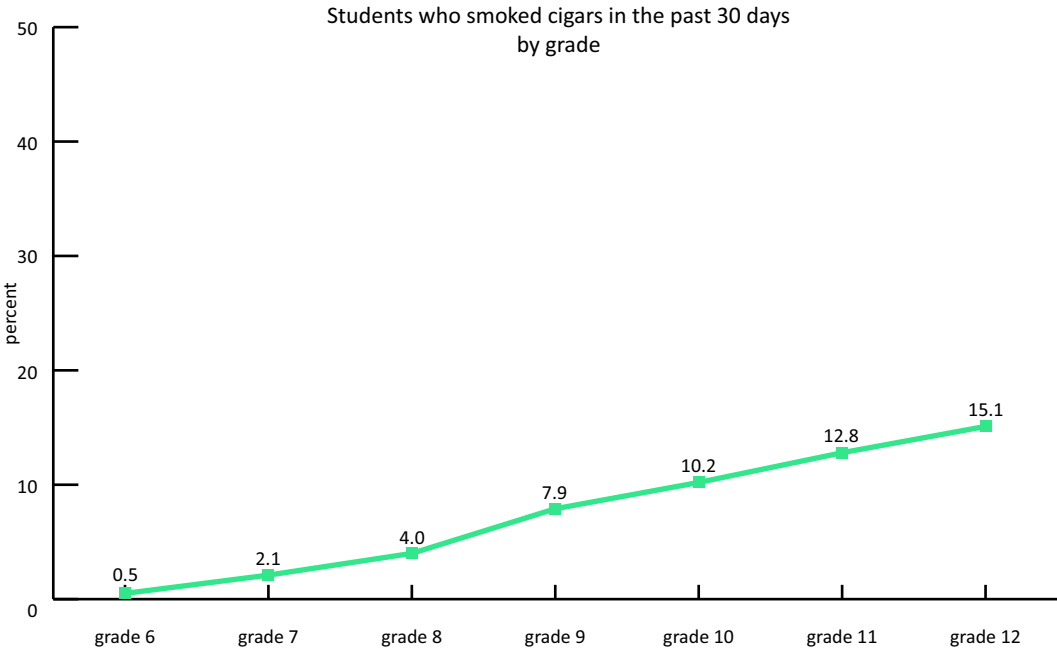
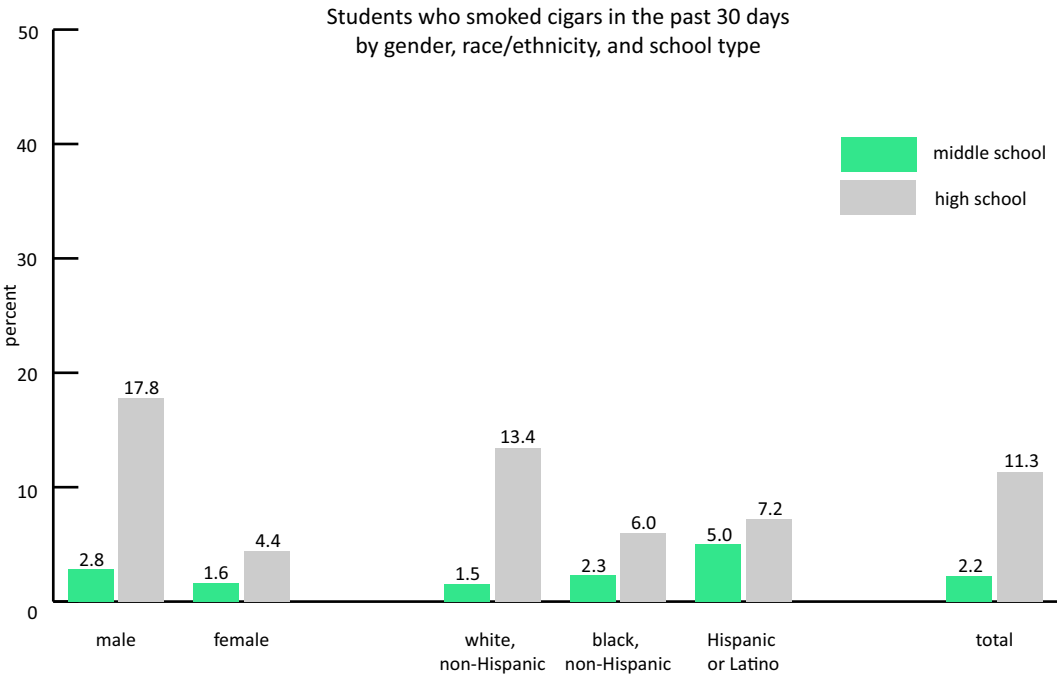
Current Cigarette Smoking

- In Connecticut, 2.9% of middle school and 14% of high school students smoked cigarettes on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey (i.e., current cigarette smoking)
- Overall for middle school students, the prevalence of current cigarette smoking:
 - Does not vary significantly by gender or race/ethnicity
 - Is significantly higher in grade 8 (4%) than in grade 6 (1%)
- Overall for high school students, the prevalence of current cigarette smoking:
 - Does not vary significantly by gender or grade (grades 9-12)
 - Is significantly higher among white (15.5%) than among black (7.8%) students



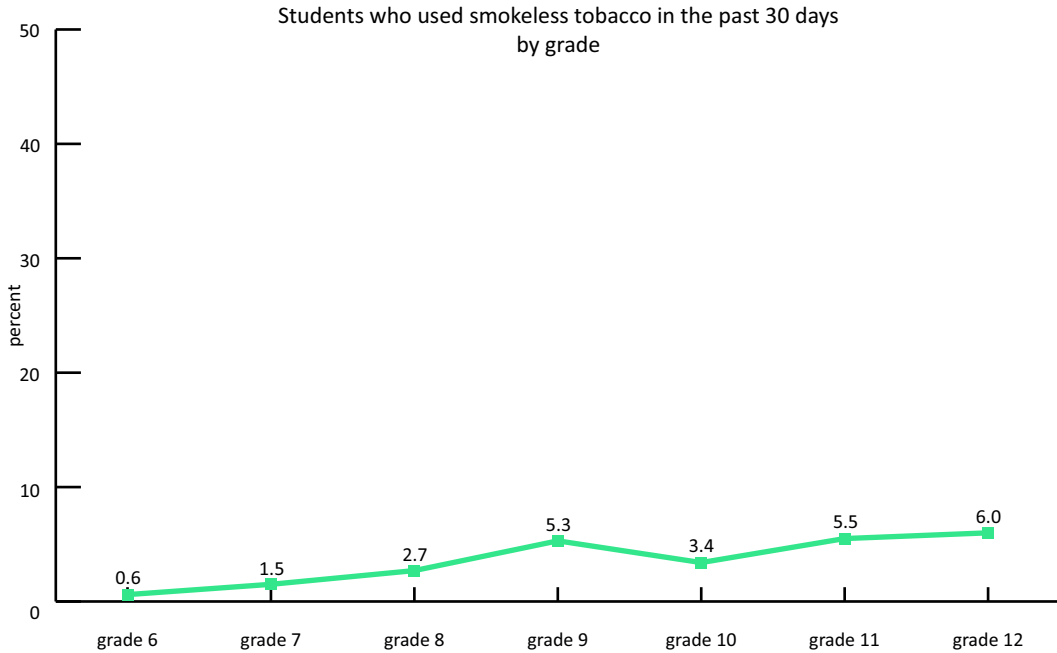
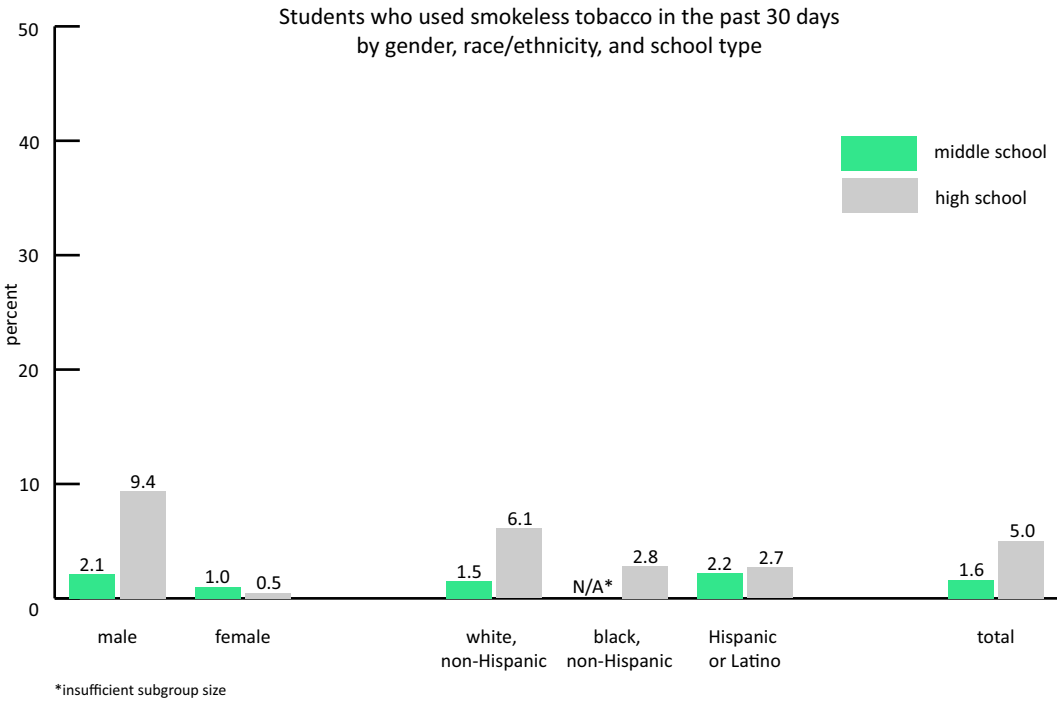
Current Cigar Smoking

- In Connecticut, 2.2% of middle school and 11.3% of high school students smoked cigars on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey (i.e., current cigar smoking)
- Overall for middle school students, the prevalence of current cigar smoking:
 - Does not vary significantly by gender or race/ethnicity
 - Is significantly higher in grade 8 (4%) than in grade 6 (0.5%)
- Overall for high school students, the prevalence of current cigar smoking:
 - Is significantly higher among male (17.8%) than among female (4.4%) students
 - Is significantly higher among white (13.4%) than among black (6%) and Hispanic (7.2%) students
 - Is significantly higher in grade 12 (15.1%) than in grade 9 (7.9%)



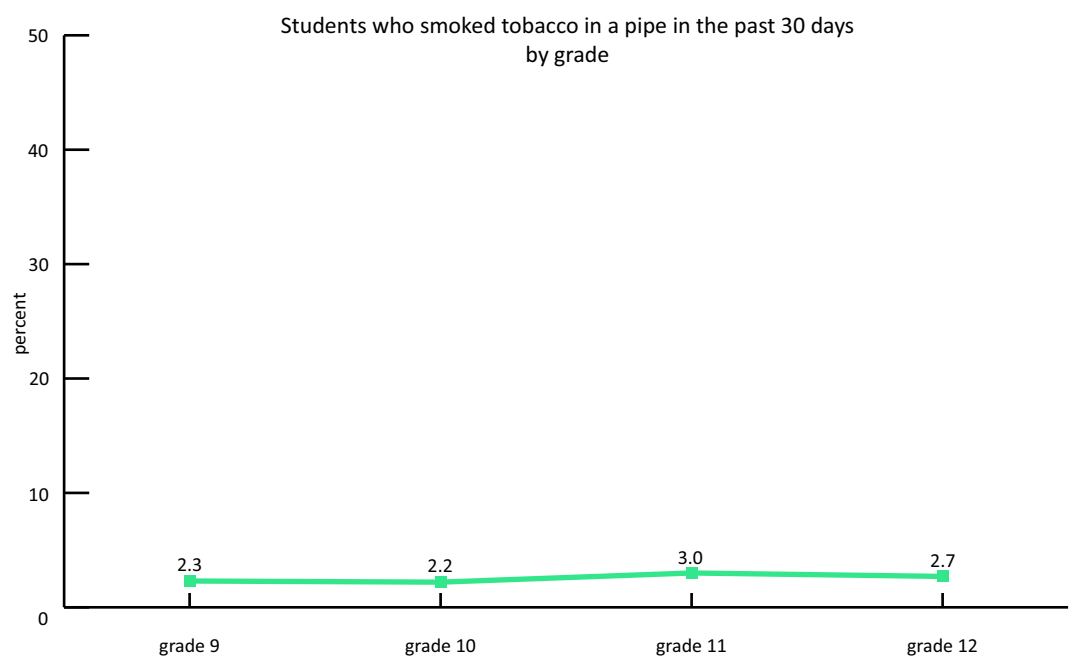
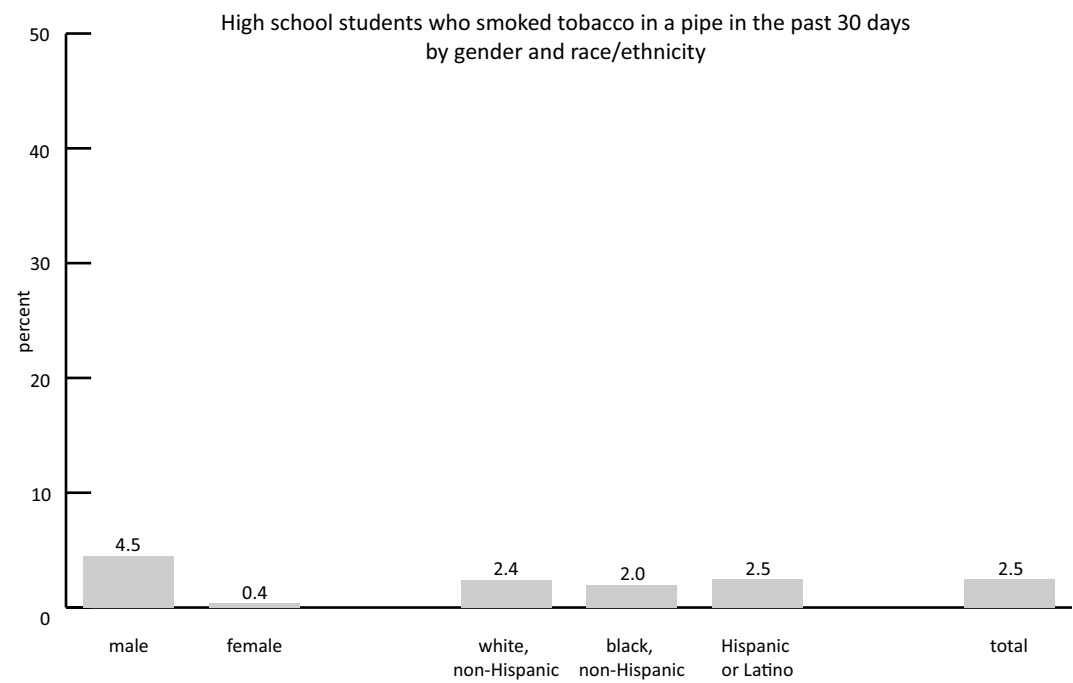
Current Smokeless Tobacco Use

- In Connecticut, 1.6% of middle school and 5% of high school students used smokeless tobacco on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey (i.e., current smokeless tobacco use)
- Overall for middle school students, the prevalence of current smokeless tobacco use:
 - Does not vary significantly by gender or race/ethnicity
 - Is significantly higher in grade 8 (2.7%) than in grade 6 (0.6%)
- Overall for high school students, the prevalence of current smokeless tobacco use:
 - Is significantly higher among male (9.4%) than among female (0.5%) students
 - Does not vary significantly by race/ethnicity or grade (grades 9-12)



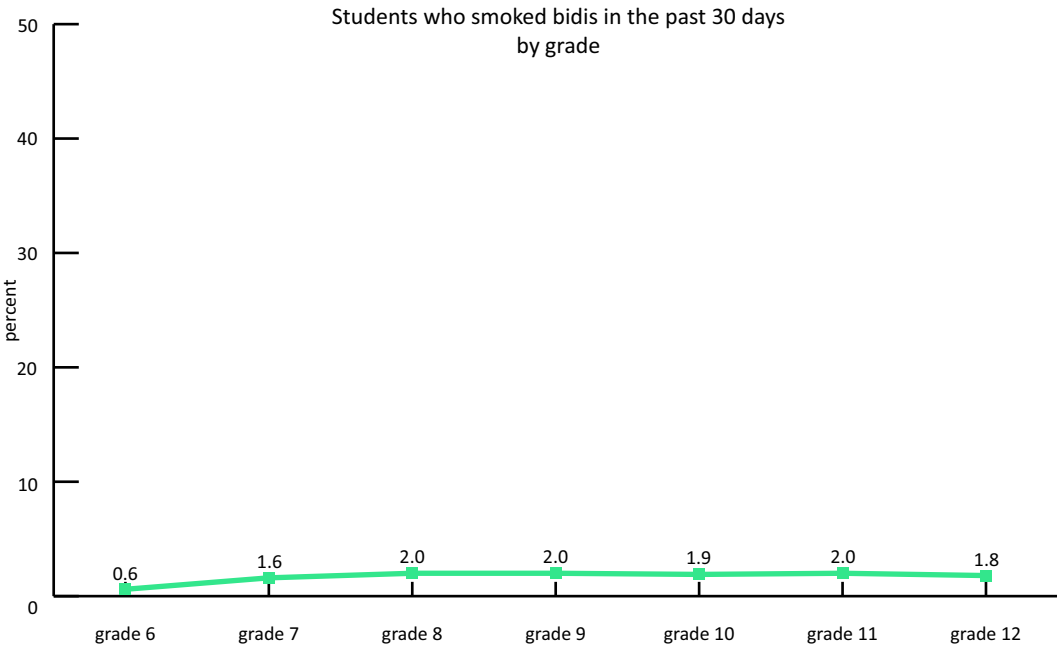
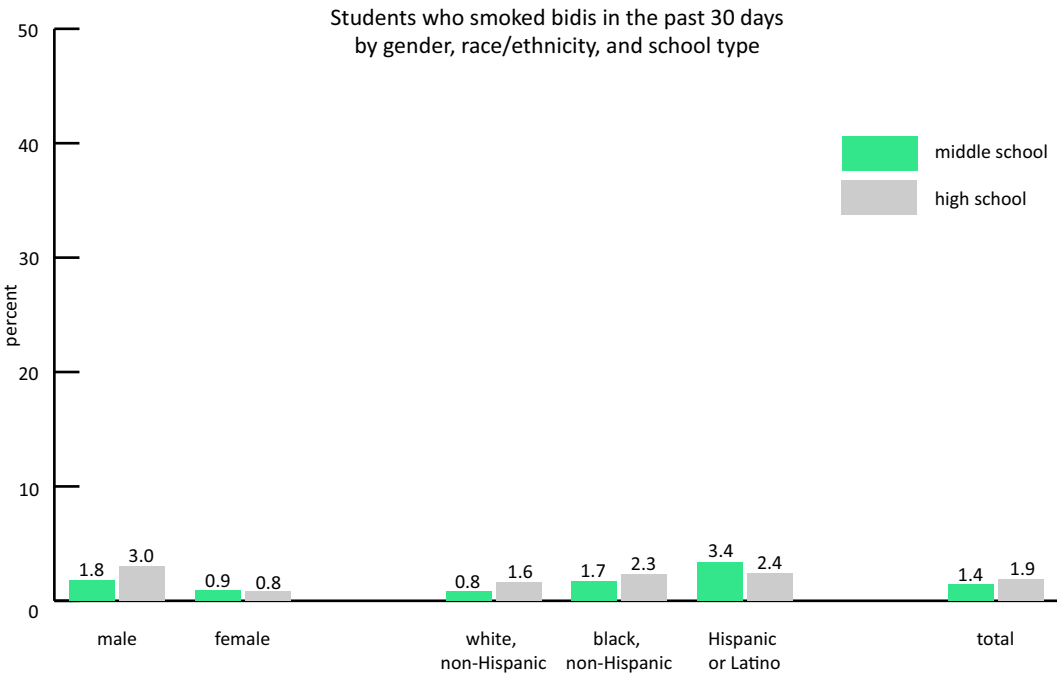
Current Pipe Smoking

- In Connecticut, 2.5% of high school students smoked tobacco in a pipe on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey (i.e., current pipe smoking)
- Overall for high school students, the prevalence of current pipe smoking:
 - Is significantly higher among male (4.5%) than among female (0.4%) students
 - Does not vary significantly by race/ethnicity or grade



Current Bidi Smoking

- In Connecticut, 1.4% of middle school and 1.9% of high school students smoked bidis* on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey (i.e., current bidi smoking)
- Overall for middle school students, the prevalence of current bidi smoking does not vary significantly by gender, race/ethnicity, or grade (grades 6-8)
- Overall for high school students, the prevalence of current bidi smoking:
 - Is significantly higher among male (3%) than among female (0.8%) students
 - Does not vary significantly by race/ethnicity or grade (grades 9-12)

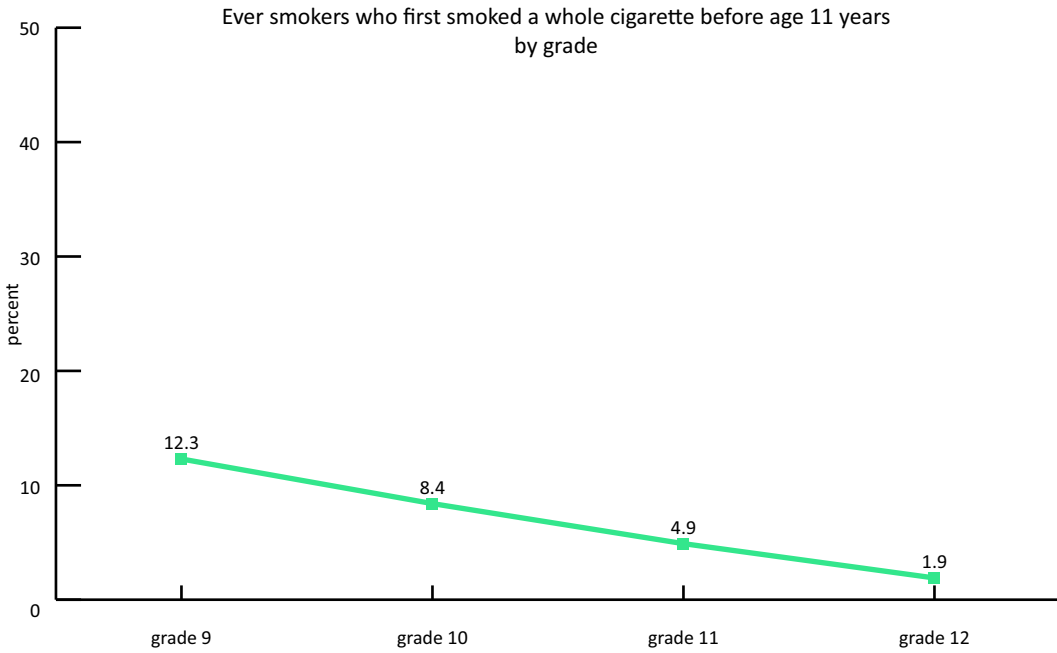
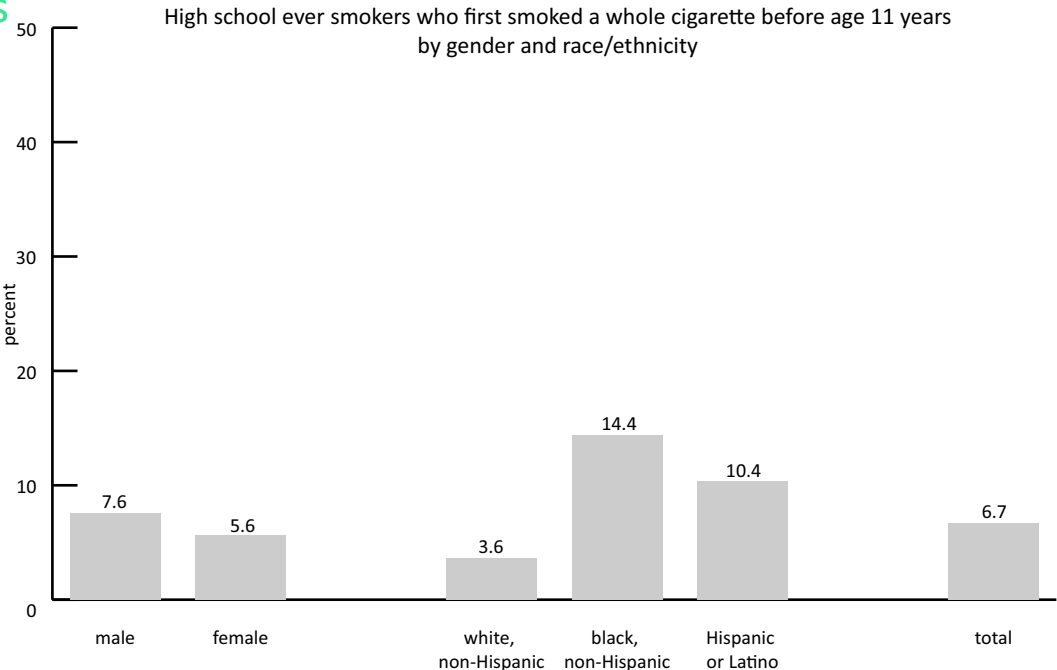


*brown, leaf-wrapped cigarettes made primarily in India, which are available in different flavors, such as chocolate and cherry

A g e o f S m o k i n g I n i t i a t i o n

Ever Smokers Who First Smoked a Whole Cigarette Before Age 11 Years

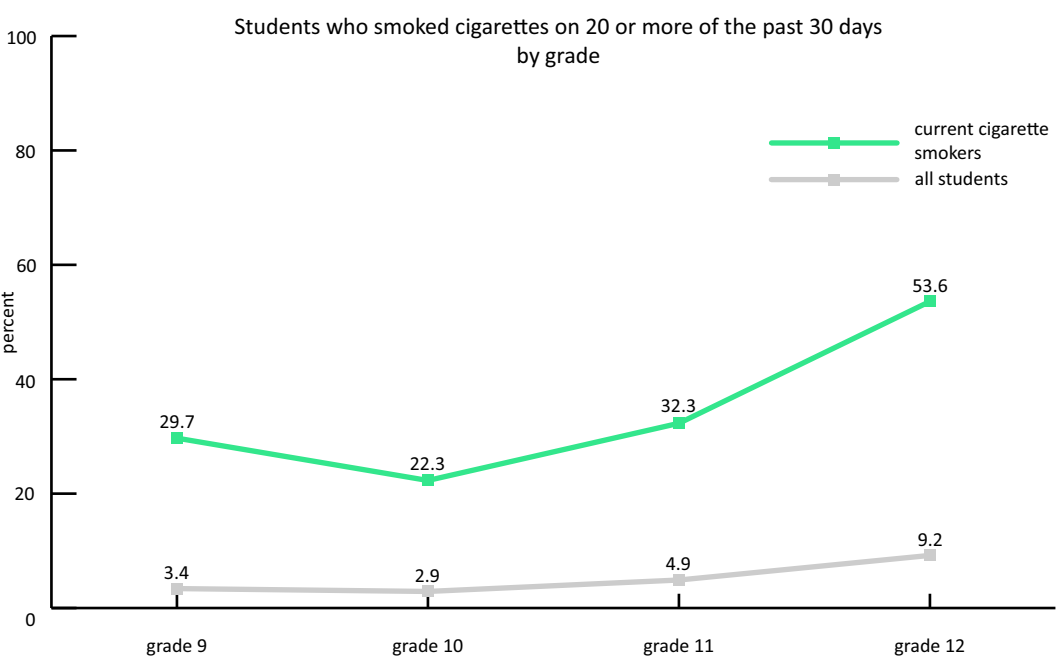
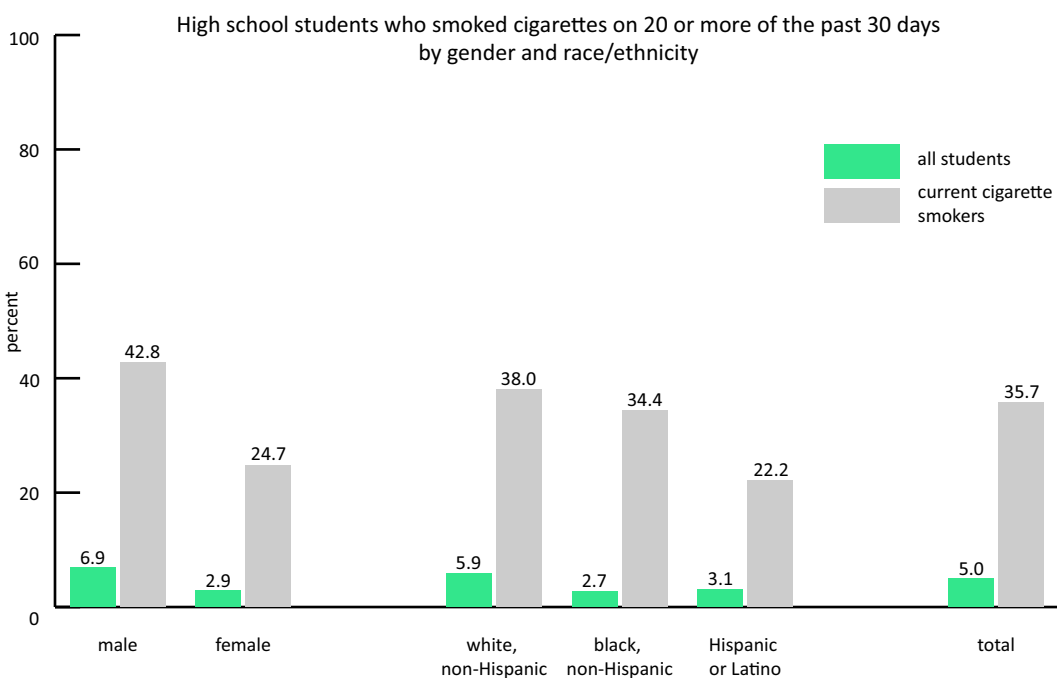
- In Connecticut, 6.7% of high school ever smokers first smoked a whole cigarette before age 11 years
- Overall, the prevalence of high school ever smokers smoking a whole cigarette before age 11 years:
 - Does not vary significantly by gender
 - Is significantly higher among black (14.4%) than among white (3.6%) students
 - Is significantly higher in grades 9 (12.3%) and 10 (8.4%) than in grade 12 (1.9%)



E s t a b l i s h e d C i g a r e t t e U s e

Frequent Cigarette Smoking

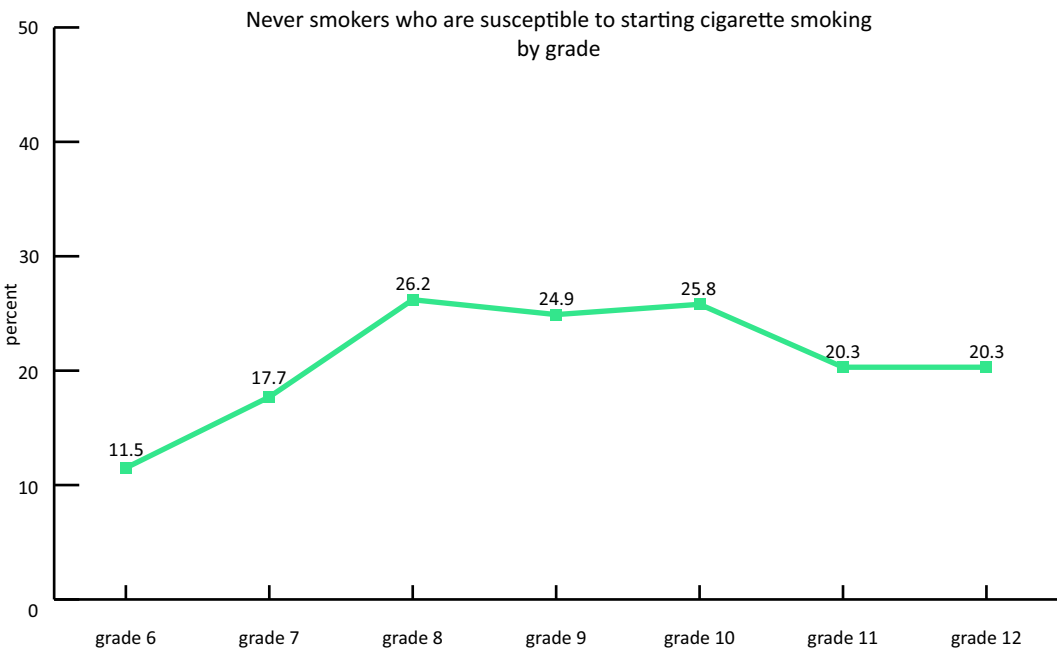
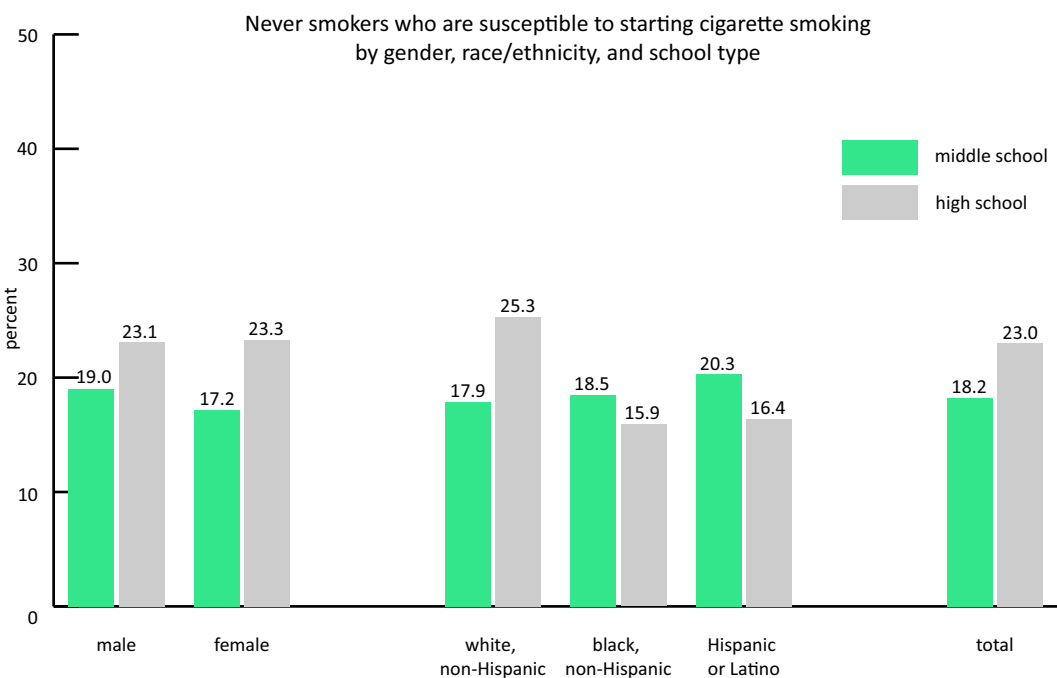
- In Connecticut, 5% of high school students smoked cigarettes on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey (i.e., frequent cigarette smoking)
- Overall for all high school students, the prevalence of frequent cigarette smoking:
 - Is significantly higher among male (6.9%) than among female (2.9%) students
 - Does not vary significantly by race/ethnicity
 - Is significantly higher in grade 12 (9.2%) than in grades 9 (3.4%) and 10 (2.9%)
- In Connecticut, the prevalence of frequent cigarette smoking among high school current cigarette smokers is 35.7%
- Overall for high school current cigarette smokers, the prevalence of frequent cigarette smoking:
 - Does not vary significantly by gender or race/ethnicity
 - Is significantly higher in grade 12 (53.6%) than in grade 10 (22.3%)



Smoking Susceptibility

Susceptibility to Starting Smoking

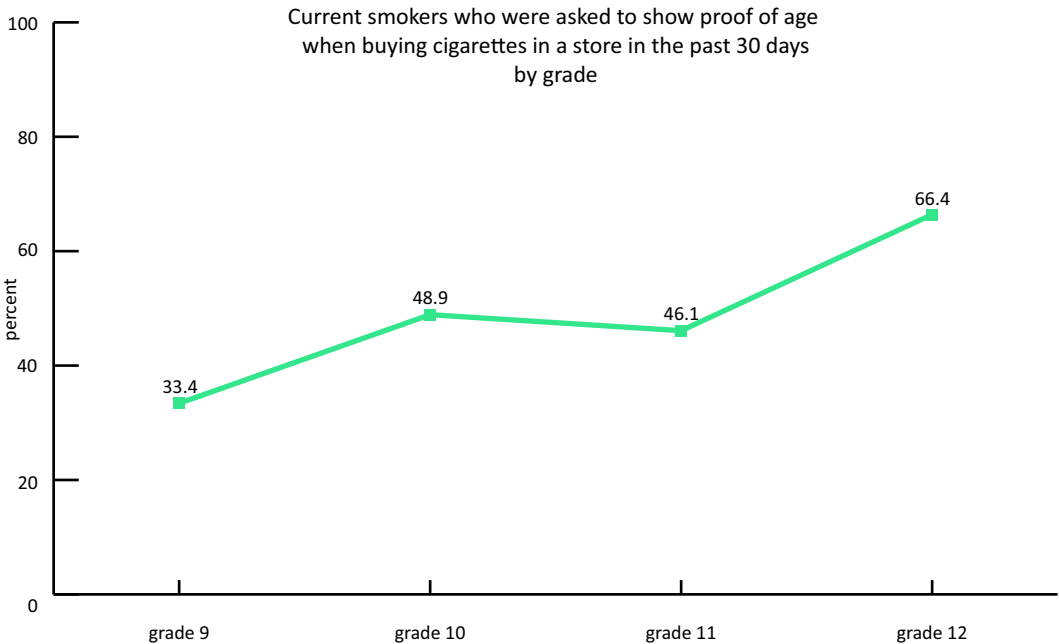
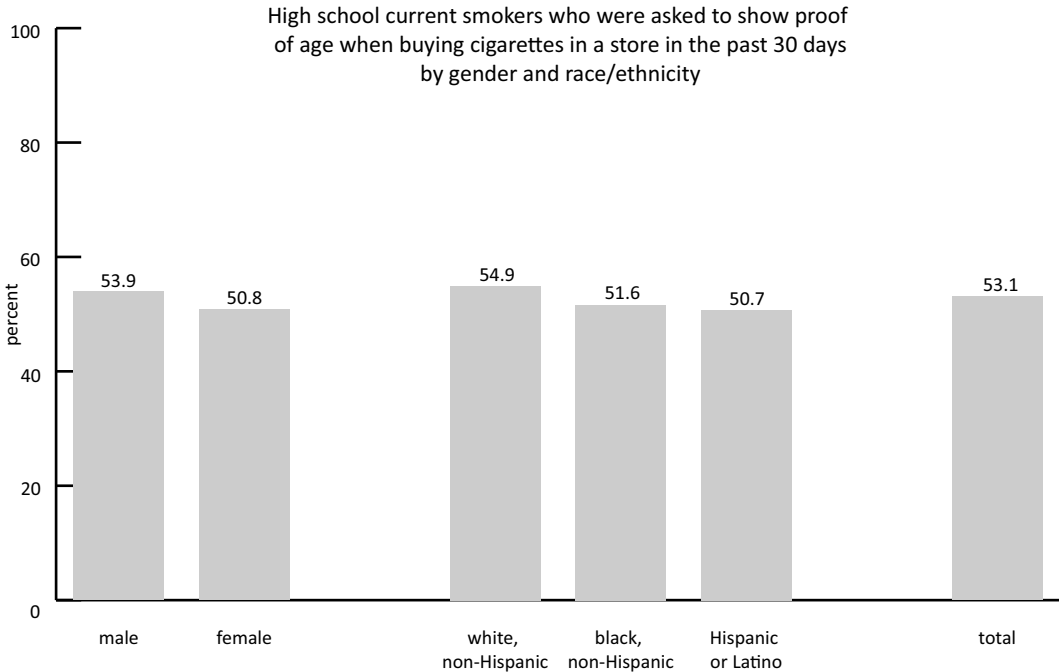
- In Connecticut, 18.2% of middle school and 23% of high school students who have never smoked cigarettes, even one or two puffs, are susceptible to starting cigarette smoking in the next year
- Overall for middle school never smokers, the prevalence of susceptibility to starting cigarette smoking:
 - Does not vary significantly by gender or race/ethnicity
 - Increases significantly by grade from 11.5% in grade 6 to 17.7% in grade 7 to 26.2% in grade 8
- Overall for high school never smokers, the prevalence of susceptibility to starting cigarette smoking:
 - Does not vary significantly by gender or grade (grades 9-12)
 - Is significantly higher among white (25.3%) than among black (15.9%) and Hispanic (16.4%) students



A g e a n d A c c e s s

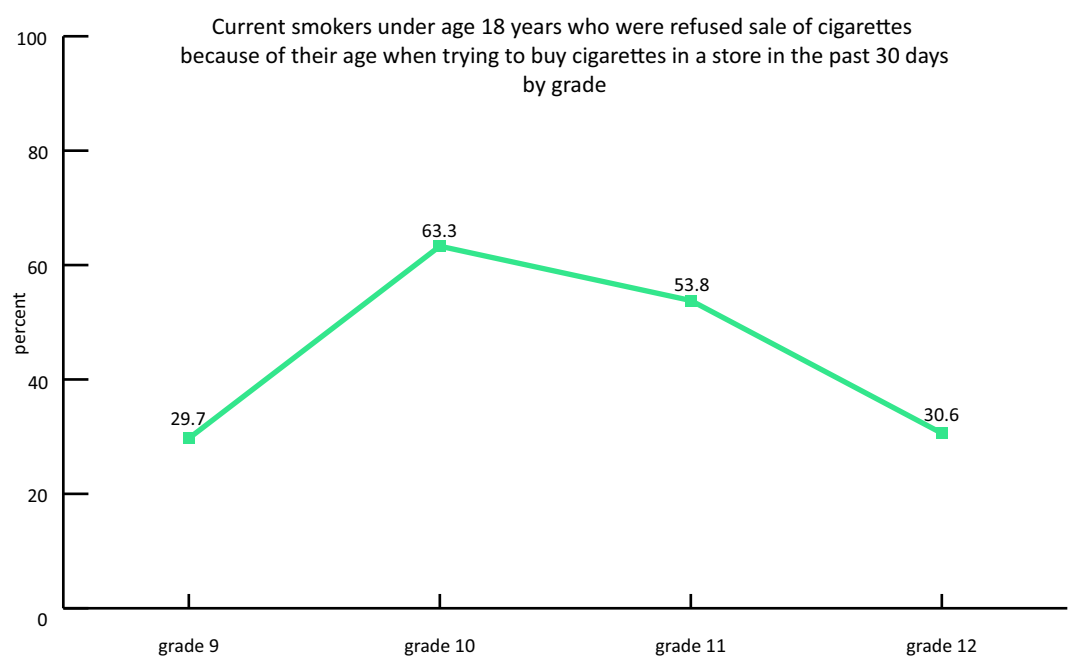
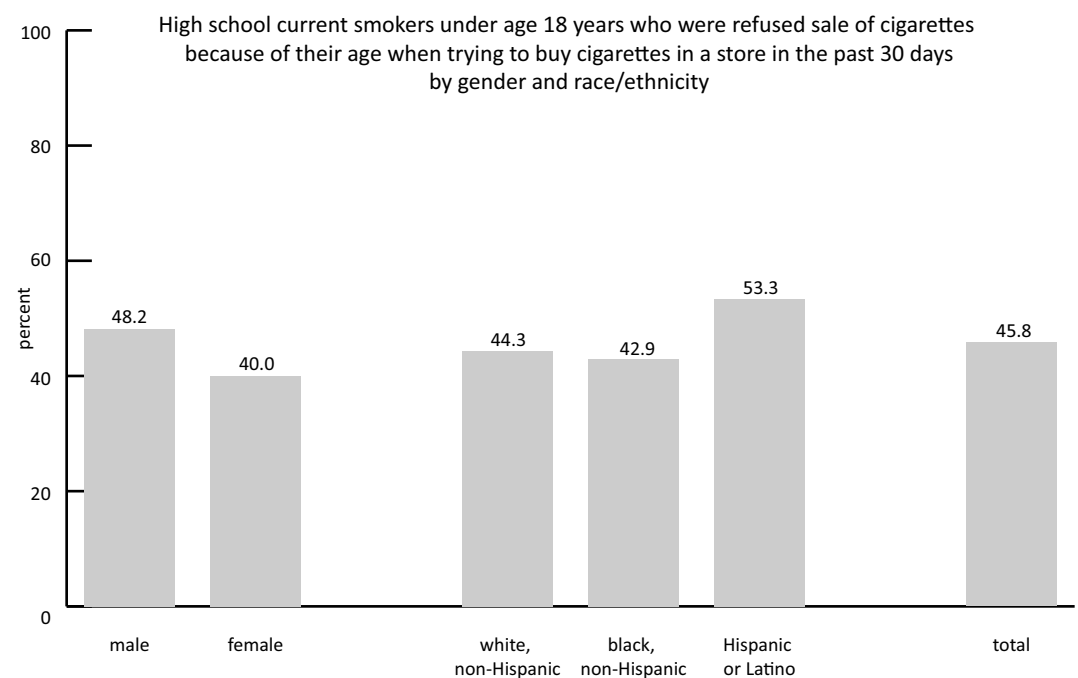
ID Request

- Among the 14% of high school students who currently smoke cigarettes, 53.1% were asked to show proof of age when buying cigarettes in a store during the 30 days before the survey
- The prevalence among high school current smokers of being asked to show proof of age when buying cigarettes in a store does not vary significantly by gender, race/ethnicity, or grade



Sale Refusal

- Among the 13.2% of high school students who currently smoke cigarettes and are under age 18 years, 45.8% were refused purchase of cigarettes because of their age in the 30 days before the survey*
- The prevalence of sale refusal among high school current smokers who are under age 18 years does not vary significantly by gender, race/ethnicity, or grade

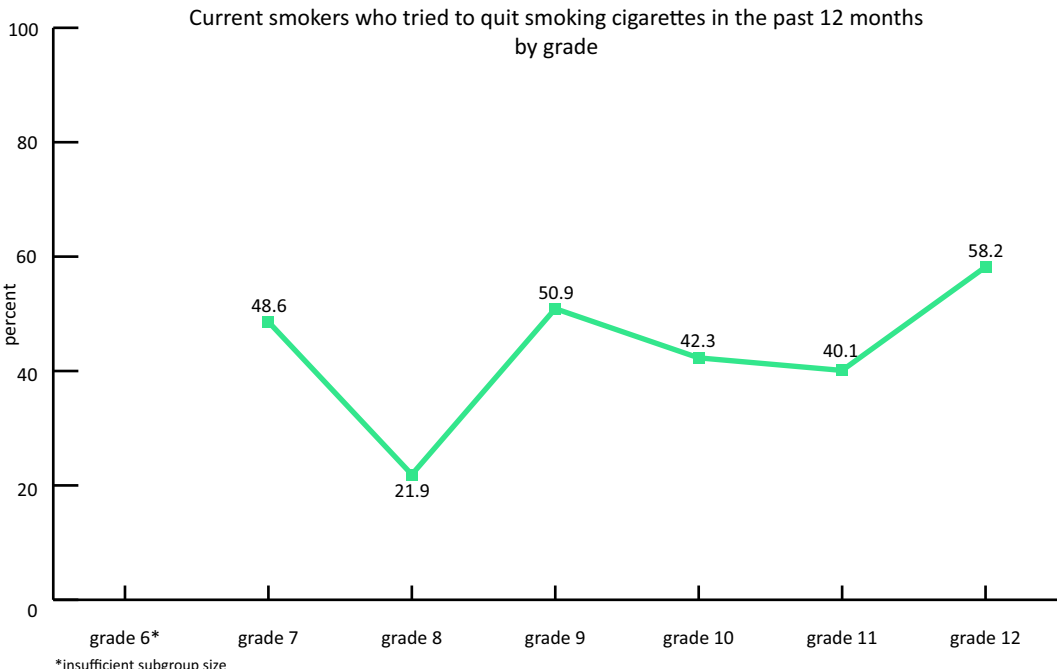
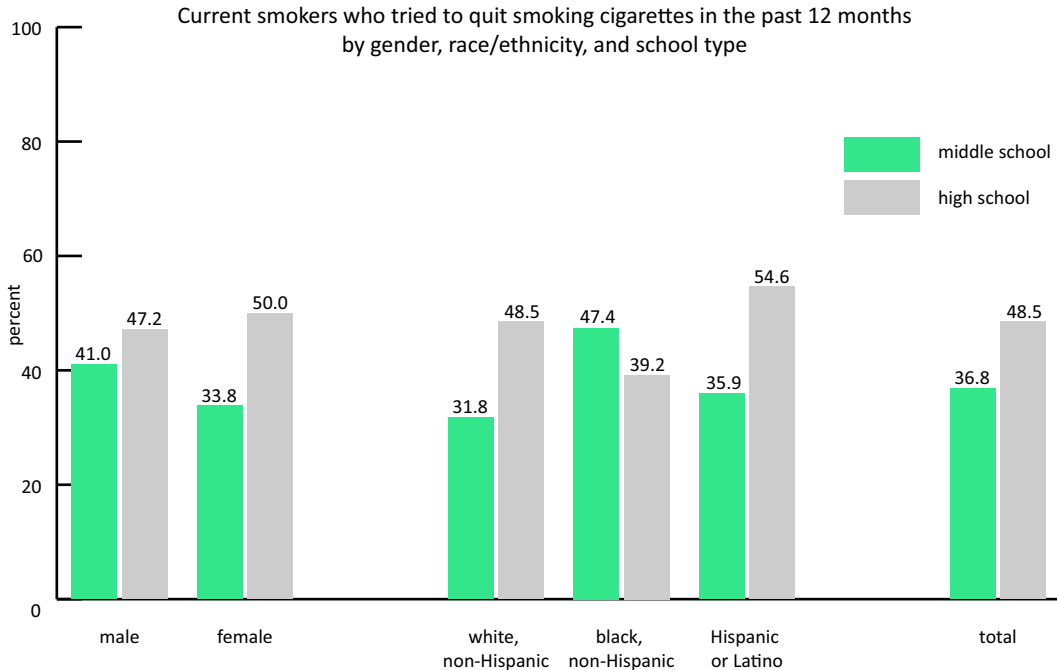


*must be ≥18 years of age to legally purchase or possess cigarettes in Connecticut

C e s s a t i o n

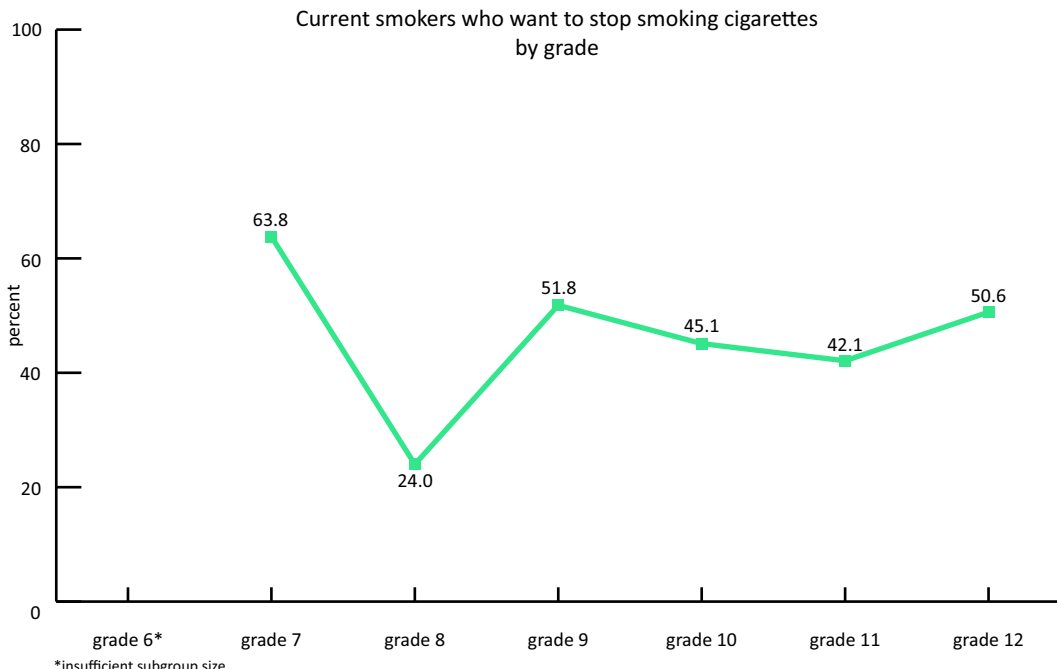
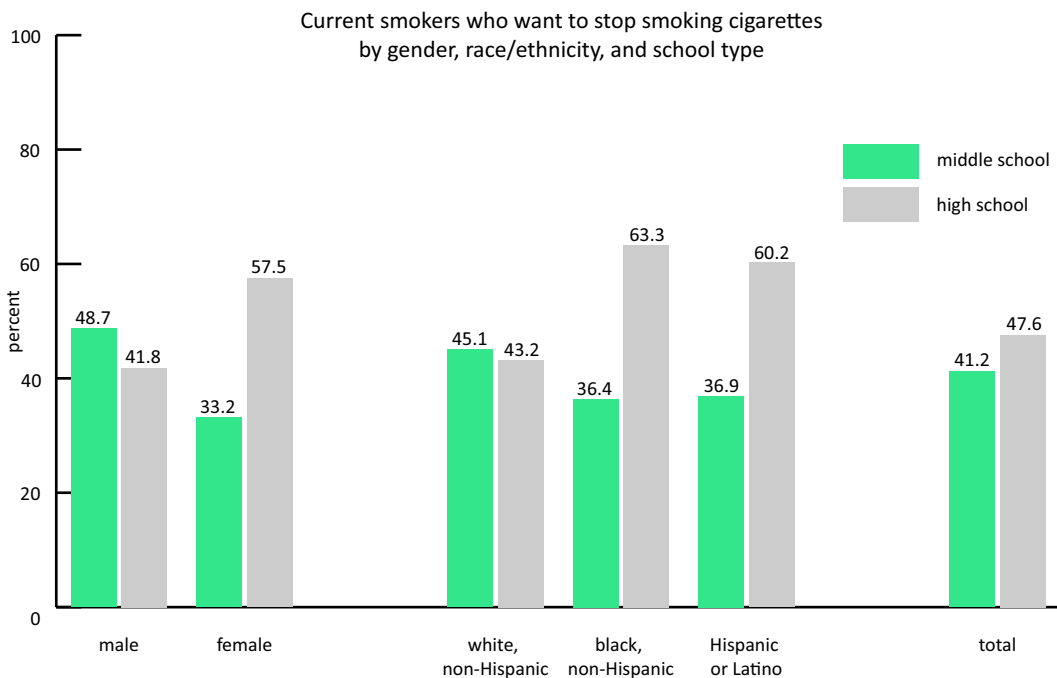
Tried to Quit Smoking Cigarettes

- In Connecticut, 36.8% of middle school and 48.5% of high school students who currently smoke cigarettes attempted to quit smoking cigarettes during the 12 months before the survey
- Overall for middle school current smokers, the prevalence of trying to quit smoking cigarettes does not vary significantly by gender, race/ethnicity, or grade (grades 7-8)
- Overall for high school current smokers, the prevalence of trying to quit smoking cigarettes does not vary significantly by gender, race/ethnicity, or grade (grades 9-12)



Want to Stop Smoking Cigarettes

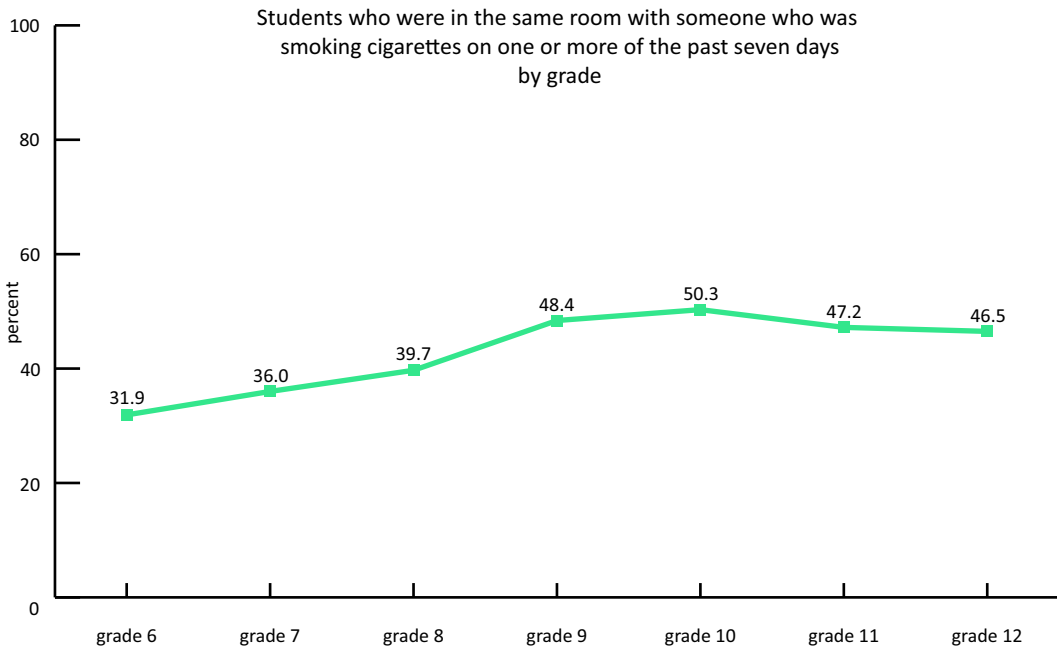
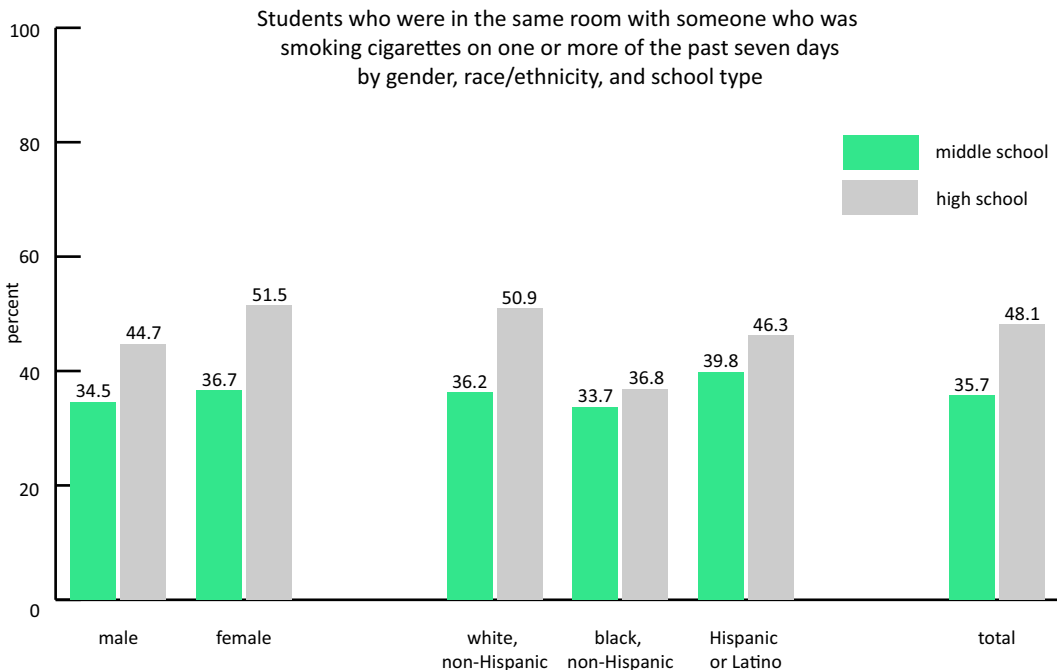
- In Connecticut, 41.2% of middle school and 47.6% of high school students who currently smoke cigarettes want to stop smoking cigarettes
- Overall for middle school current smokers, the prevalence of wanting to stop smoking cigarettes:
 - Does not vary significantly by gender or race/ethnicity
 - Is significantly higher in grade 7 (63.8%) than in grade 8 (24%)
- Overall for high school current smokers, the prevalence of wanting to stop smoking cigarettes does not vary significantly by gender, race/ethnicity, or grade (grades 9-12)



Secondhand Smoke Exposure

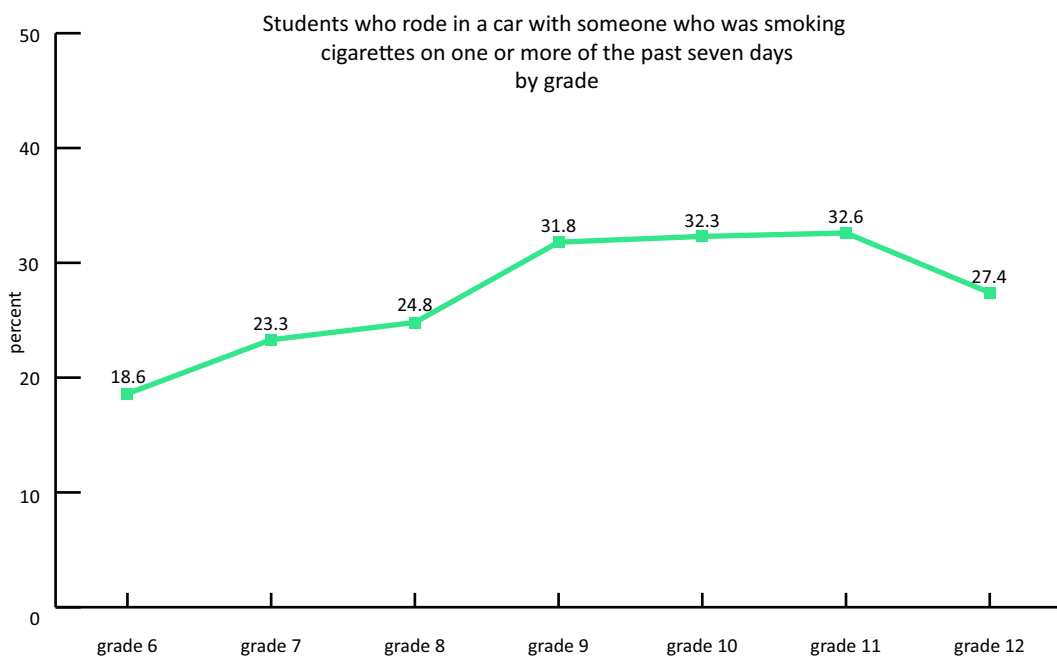
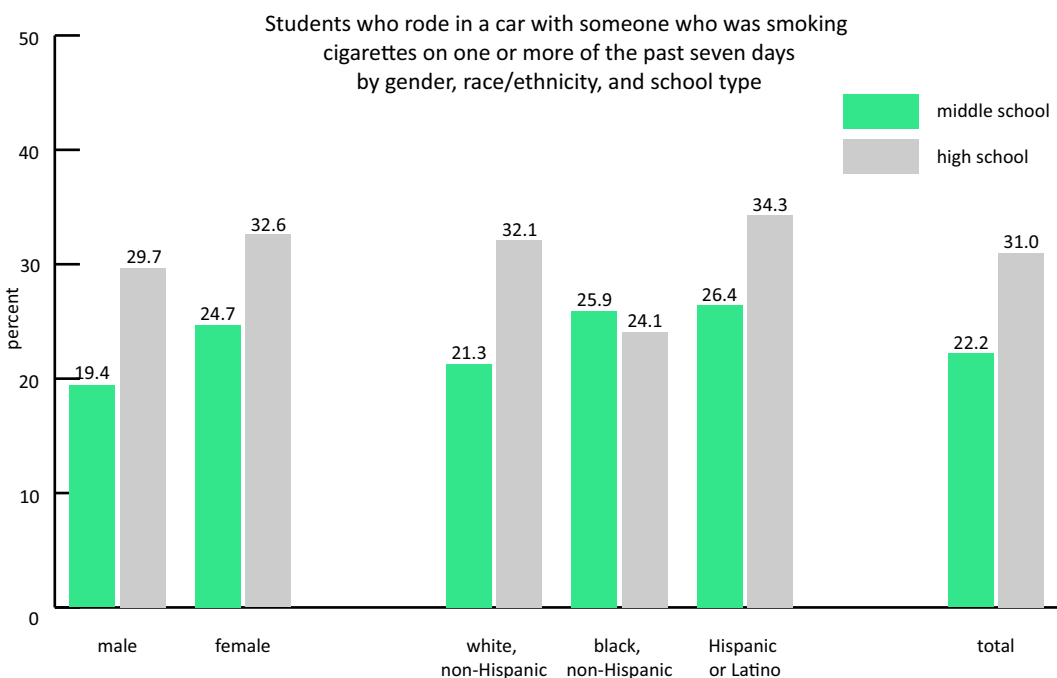
Recent Smoke Exposure in a Room

- In Connecticut, 35.7% of middle school and 48.1% of high school students were in the same room with someone who was smoking cigarettes on one or more of the seven days before the survey (i.e., recent smoke exposure in a room)
- Overall for middle school students, the prevalence of recent smoke exposure in a room does not vary significantly by gender, race/ethnicity, or grade (grades 6-8)
- Overall for high school students, the prevalence of recent smoke exposure in a room does not vary significantly by gender, race/ethnicity, or grade (grades 9-12)



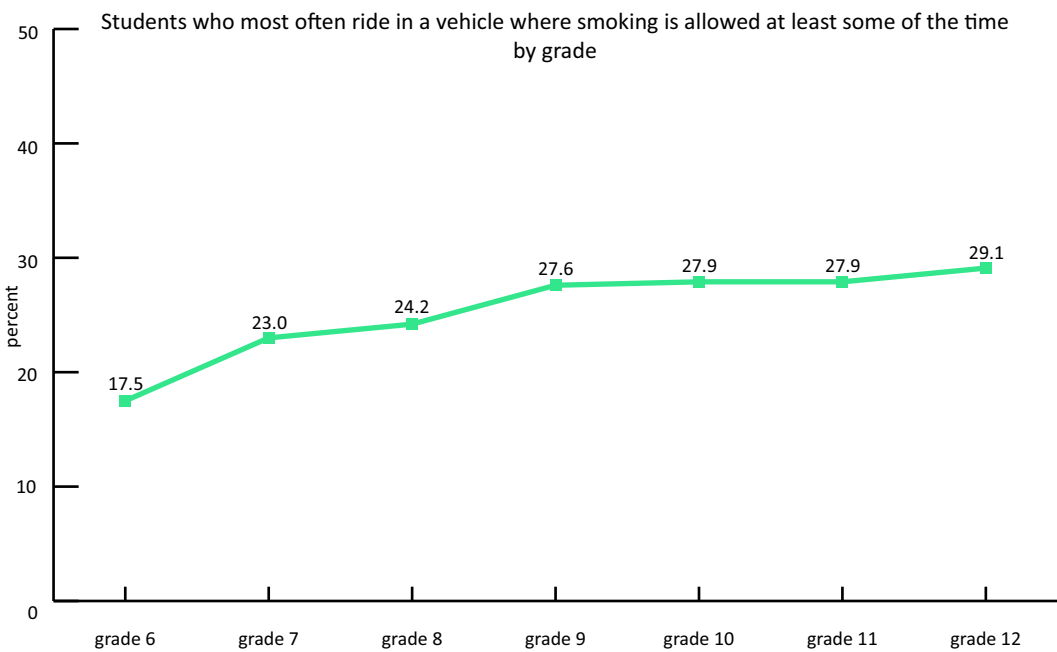
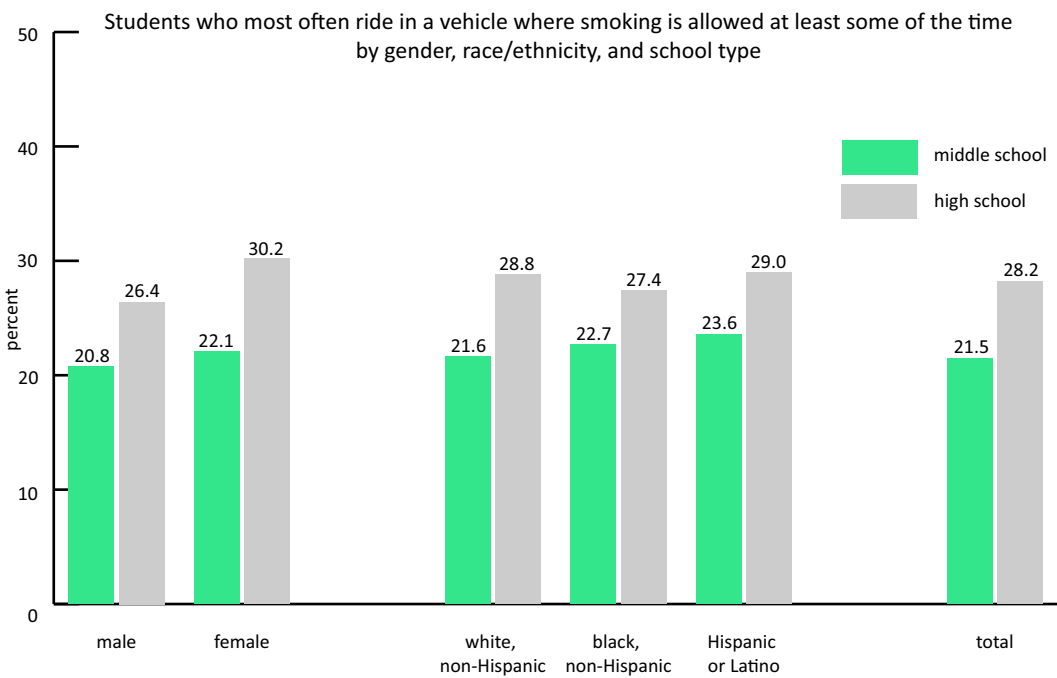
Recent Smoke Exposure in a Car

- In Connecticut, 22.2% of middle school and 31% of high school students rode in a car with someone who was smoking cigarettes on one or more of the past seven days before the survey (i.e., recent smoke exposure in a car)
- Overall for middle school students, the prevalence of recent smoke exposure in a car does not vary significantly by gender, race/ethnicity, or grade (grades 6-8)
- Overall for high school students, the prevalence of recent smoke exposure in a car does not vary significantly by gender, race/ethnicity, or grade (grades 9-12)



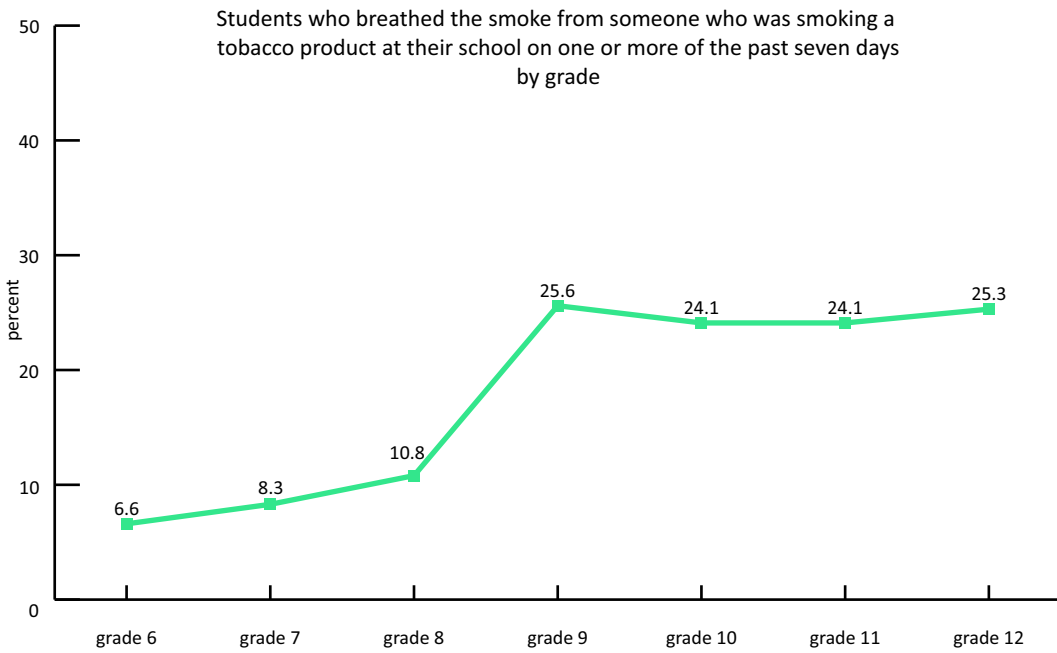
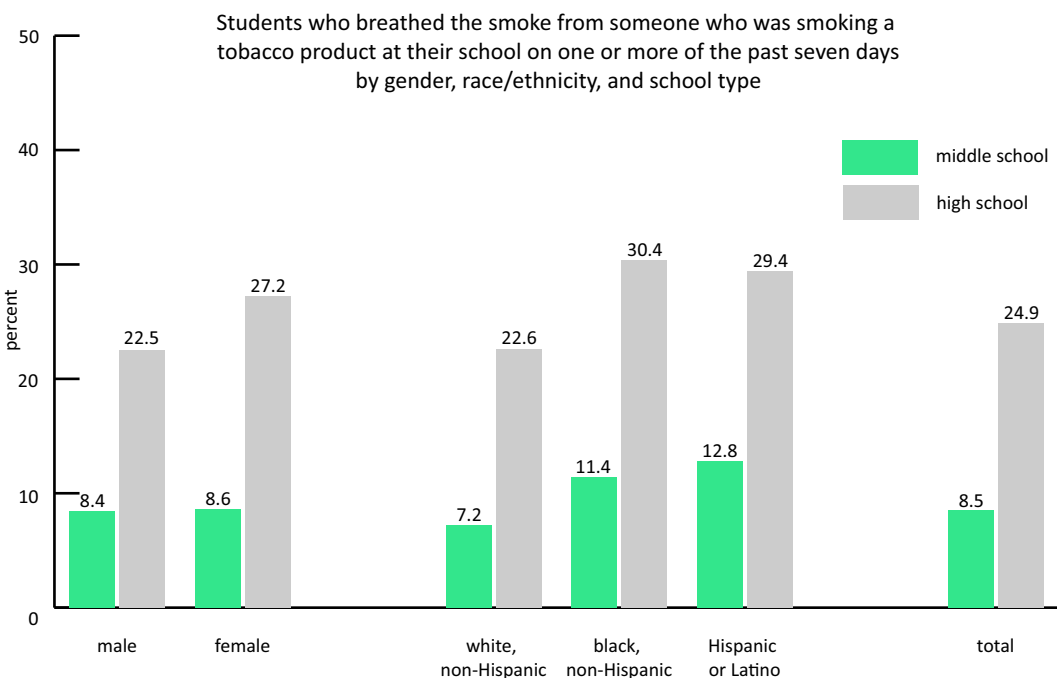
Rules About Smoking in Vehicle

- In Connecticut, 21.5% of middle school and 28.2% of high school students most often ride in a vehicle where smoking is allowed at least some of the time
- Overall for middle school students, the prevalence of most often riding in a vehicle where smoking is allowed at least some of the time does not vary significantly by gender, race/ethnicity, or grade (grades 6-8)
- Overall for high school students, the prevalence of most often riding in a vehicle where smoking is allowed at least some of the time does not vary significantly by gender, race/ethnicity, or grade (grades 9-12)



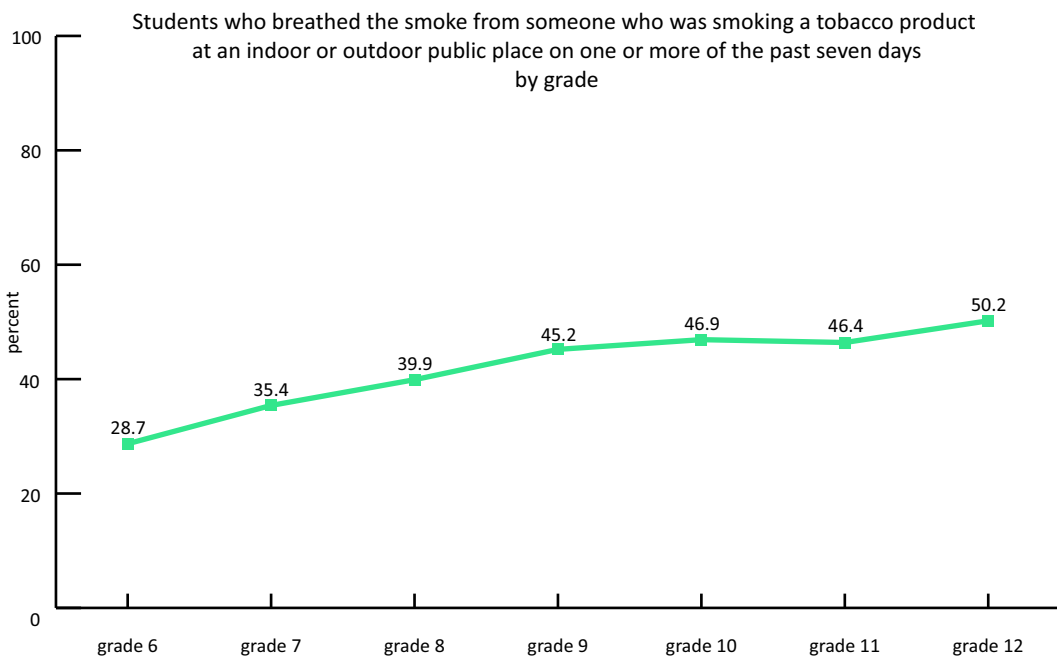
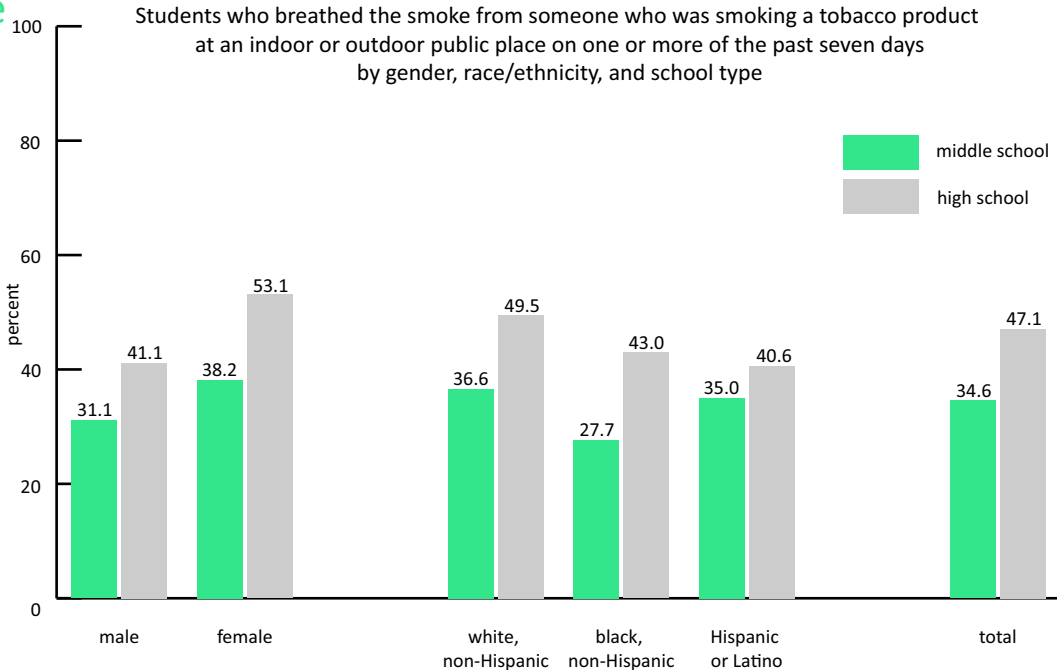
Recent Smoke Exposure at School

- In Connecticut, 8.5% of middle school and 24.9% of high school students breathed the smoke from someone who was smoking a tobacco product at their school, including school buildings, school grounds, and school parking lots, on one or more of the seven days before the survey (i.e., recent smoke exposure at school)
- Overall for middle school students, the prevalence of recent smoke exposure at school:
 - Does not vary significantly by gender or grade (grades 6-8)
 - Is significantly higher among Hispanic (12.8%) than among white (7.2%) students
- Overall for high school students, the prevalence of recent smoke exposure at school does not vary significantly by gender, race/ethnicity, or grade (grades 9-12)



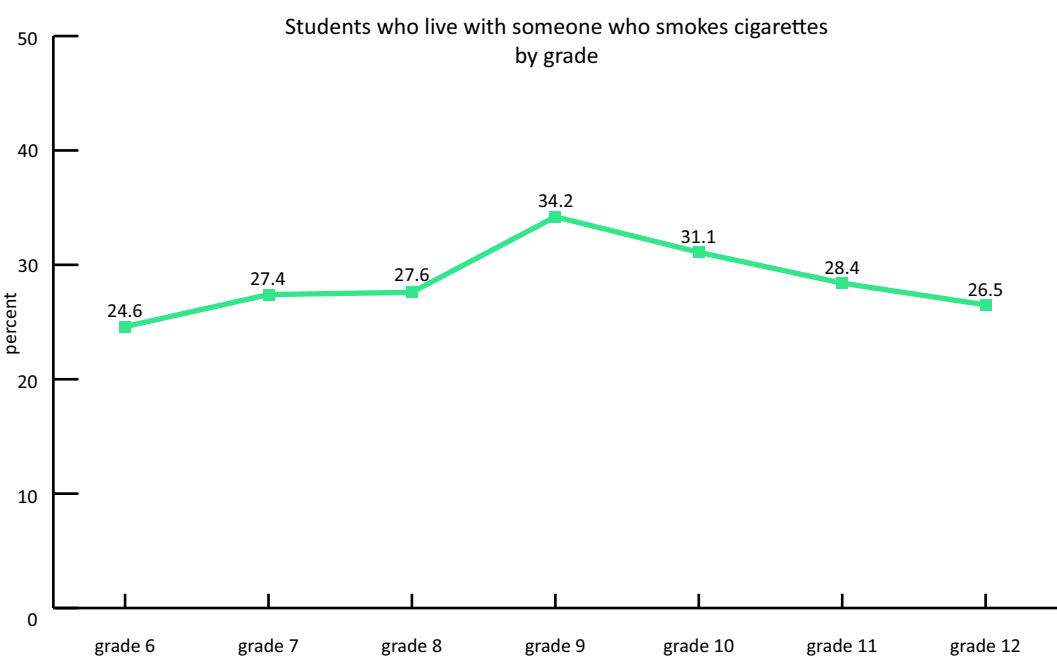
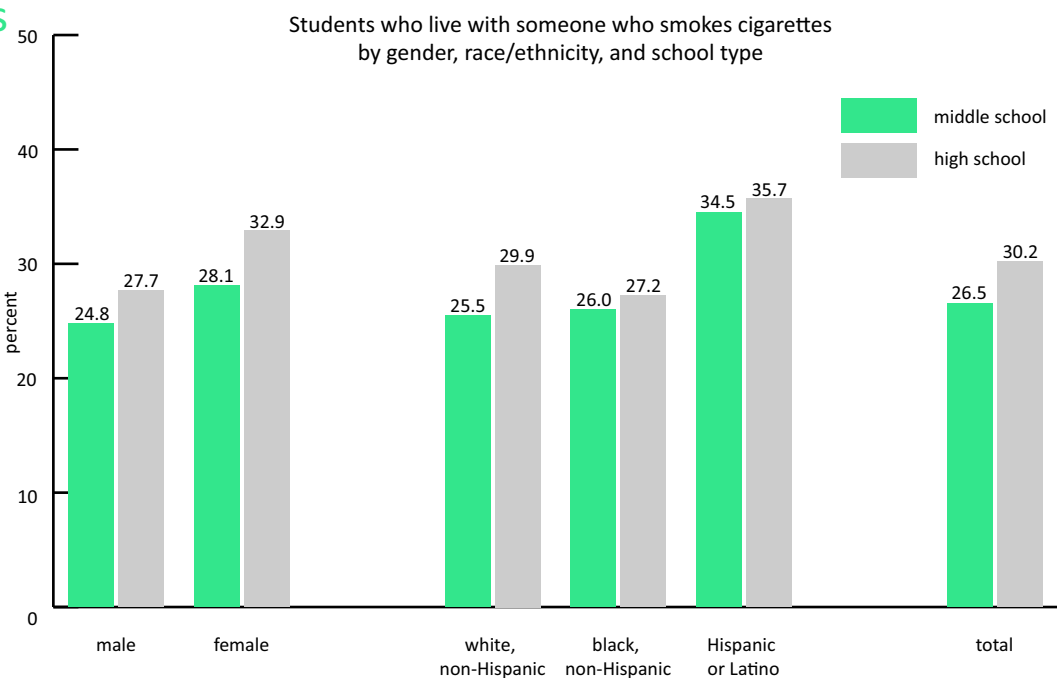
Recent Smoke Exposure in a Public Place

- In Connecticut, 34.6% of middle school and 47.1% of high school students breathed the smoke from someone who was smoking a tobacco product at an indoor or outdoor public place on one or more of the seven days before the survey (i.e., recent smoke exposure in a public place)
- Overall for middle school students, the prevalence of recent smoke exposure in a public place does not vary significantly by gender, race/ethnicity, or grade (grades 6-8)
- Overall for high school students, the prevalence of recent smoke exposure in a public place:
 - Is significantly higher among female (53.1%) than among male (41.1%) students
 - Does not vary significantly by race/ethnicity or grade (grades 9-12)



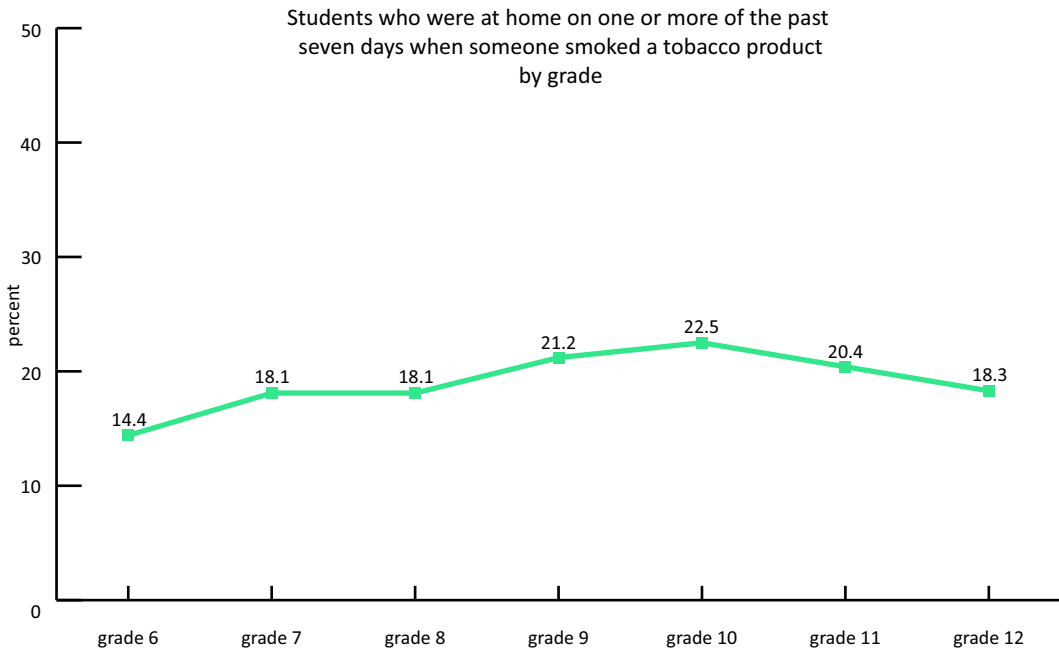
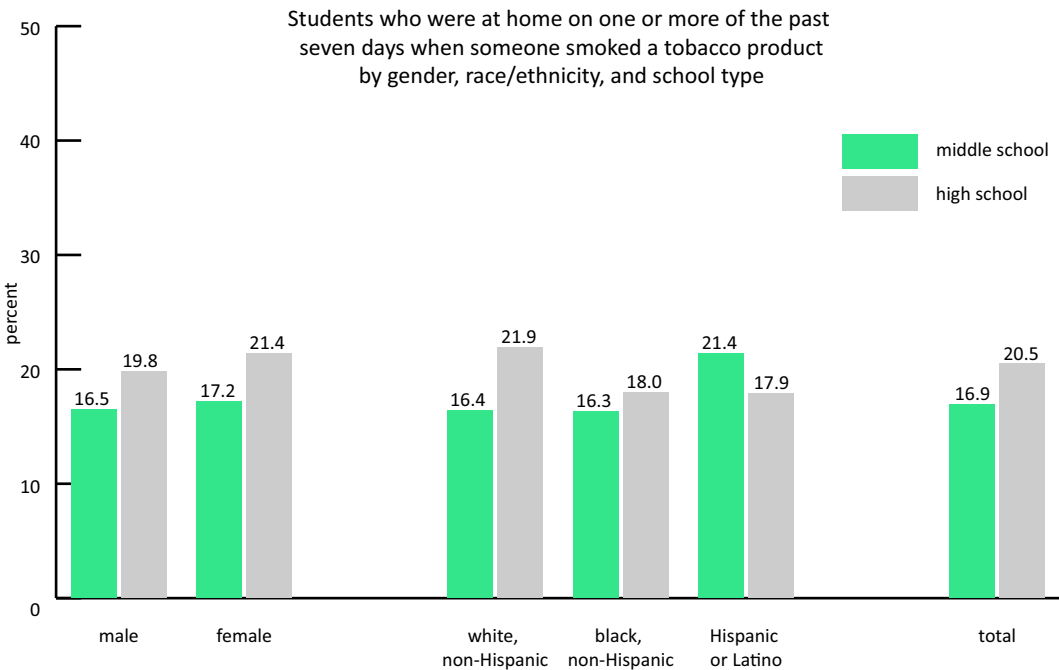
Live with Someone Who Smokes Cigarettes

- In Connecticut, 26.5% of middle school and 30.2% of high school students live with someone who smokes cigarettes
- Overall for middle school students, the prevalence of living with someone who smokes cigarettes does not vary significantly by gender, race/ethnicity, or grade (grades 6-8)
- Overall for high school students, the prevalence of living with someone who smokes cigarettes does not vary significantly by gender, race/ethnicity, or grade (grades 9-12)



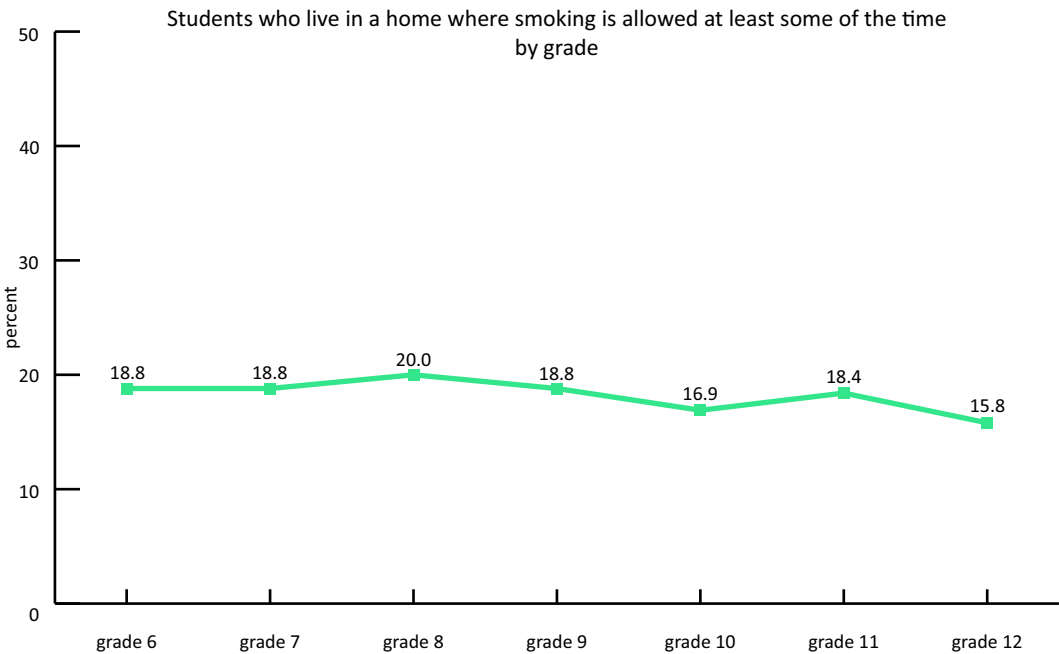
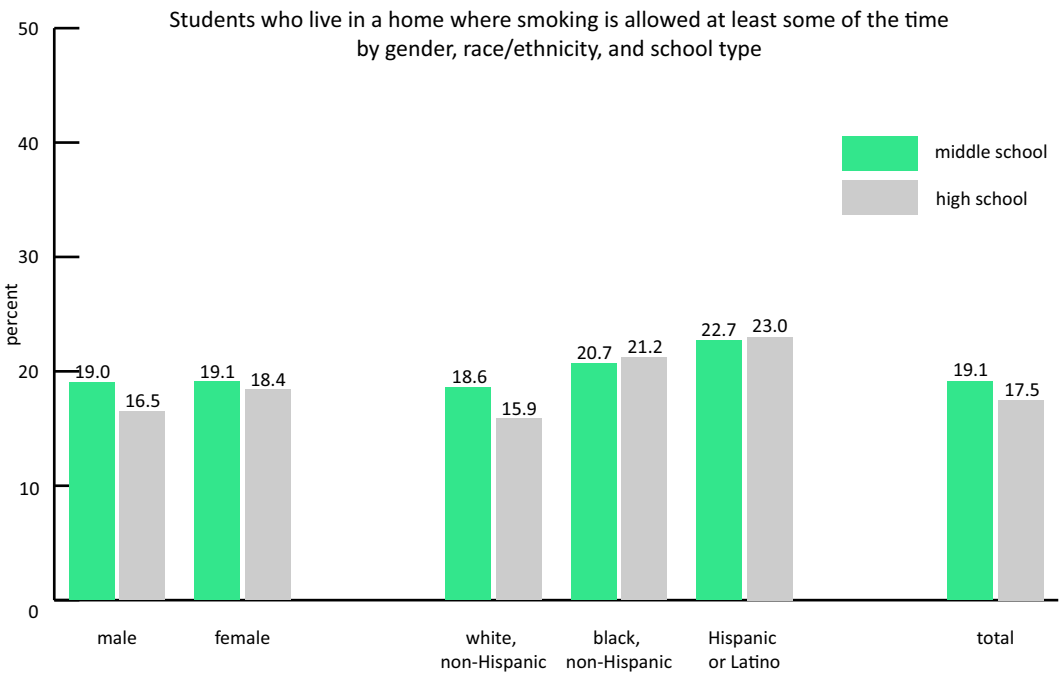
Recent Smoke Exposure at Home

- In Connecticut, 16.9% of middle school and 20.5% of high school students were at home on one or more of the seven days before the survey when someone smoked a tobacco product (i.e., recent smoke exposure at home)
- Overall for middle school students, the prevalence of recent smoke exposure at home does not vary significantly by gender, race/ethnicity, or grade (grades 6-8)
- Overall for high school students, the prevalence of recent smoke exposure at home does not vary significantly by gender, race/ethnicity, or grade (grades 9-12)



Rules About Smoking in Home

- In Connecticut, 19.1% of middle school and 17.5% of high school students live in a home where smoking is allowed at least some of the time
- Overall for middle school students, the prevalence of living in a home where smoking is allowed at least some of the time does not vary significantly by gender, race/ethnicity, or grade (grades 6-8)
- Overall for high school students, the prevalence of living in a home where smoking is allowed at least some of the time does not vary significantly by gender, race/ethnicity, or grade (grades 9-12)

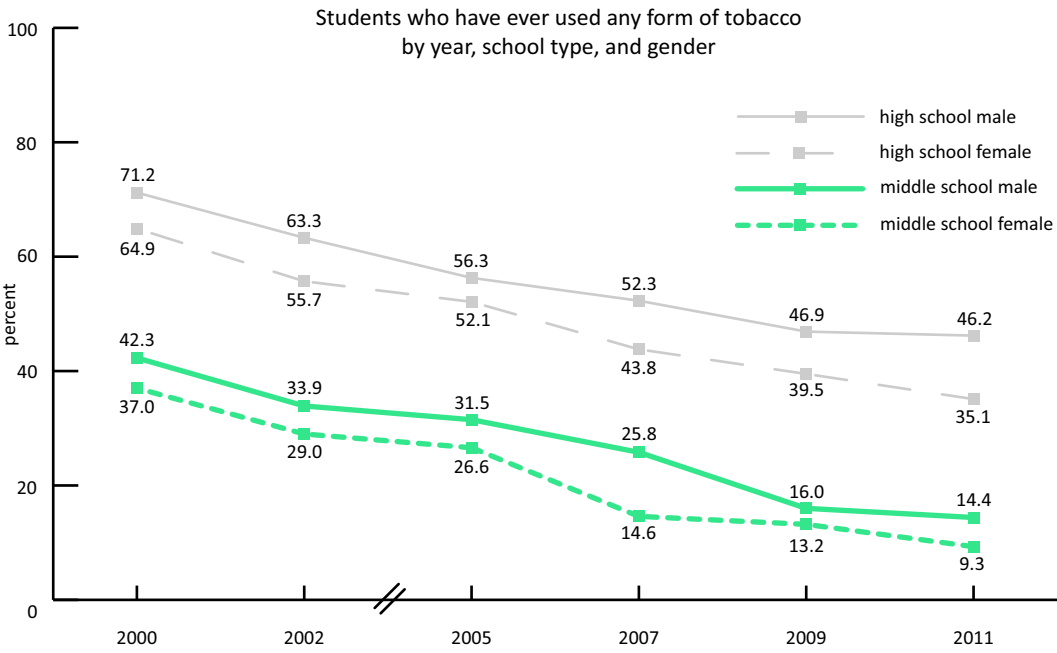
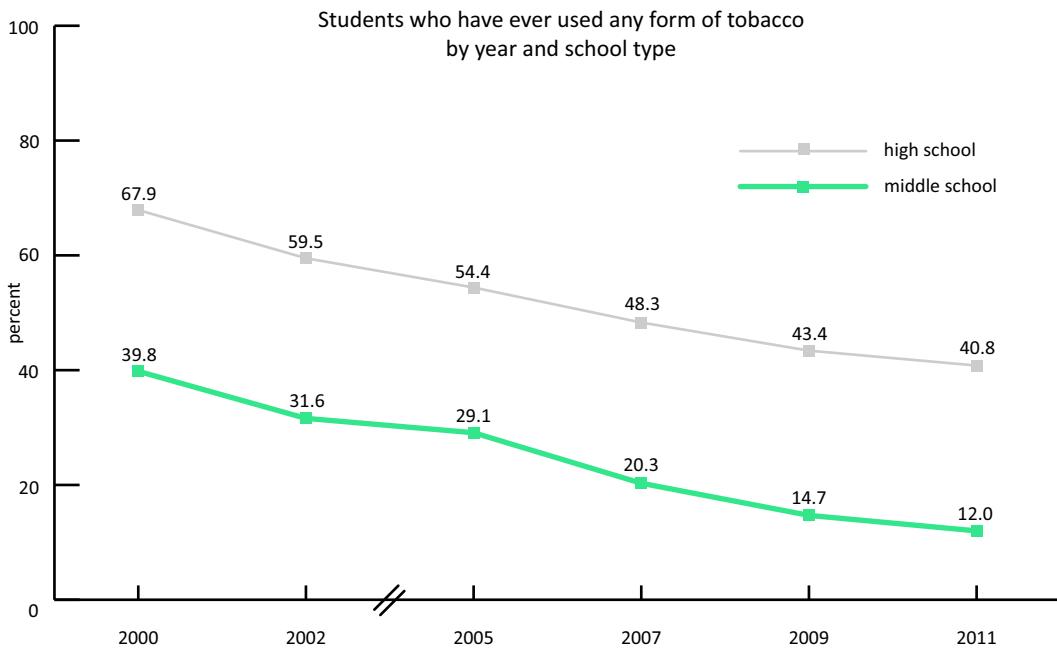


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Trends 2000-2011

Ever Tobacco Use

- During 2000-2011, a significant decrease (67.9%-40.8%) occurred in the percentage of high school students who have ever used any form of tobacco* (i.e., ever tobacco use)
- Overall for high school students, during 2000-2011, the prevalence of ever tobacco use:
 - Decreased significantly among male students (71.2%-46.2%)
 - Decreased significantly among female students (64.9%-35.1%)
- During 2000-2011, a significant decrease (39.8%-12%) occurred in the prevalence of ever tobacco use among middle school students
- Overall for middle school students, during 2000-2011, the prevalence of ever tobacco use:
 - Decreased significantly among male students (42.3%-14.4%)
 - Decreased significantly among female students (37%-9.3%)

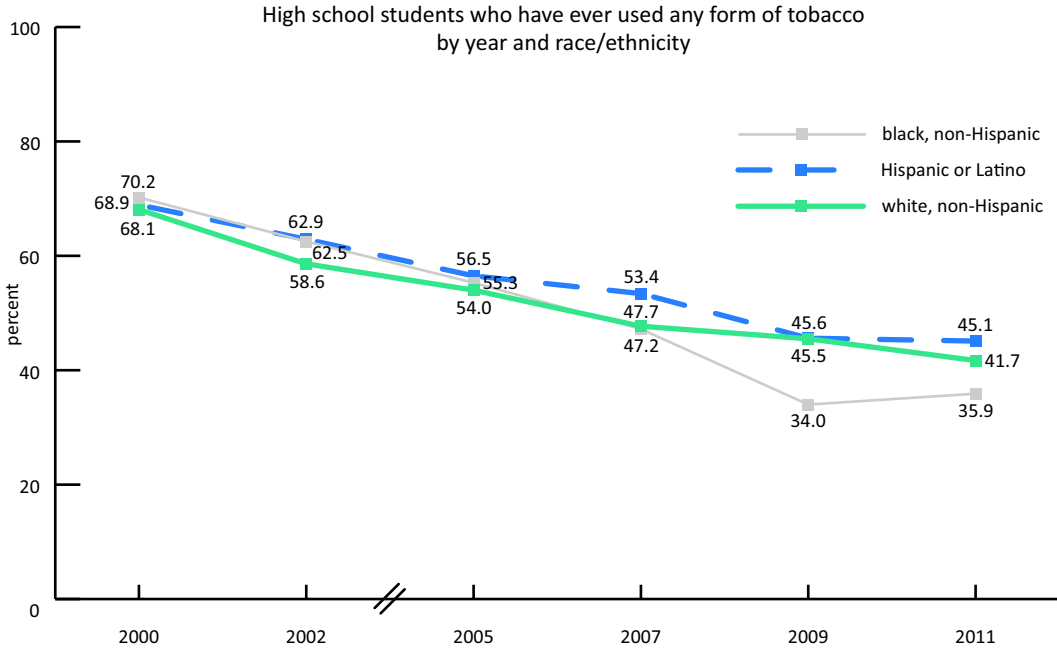
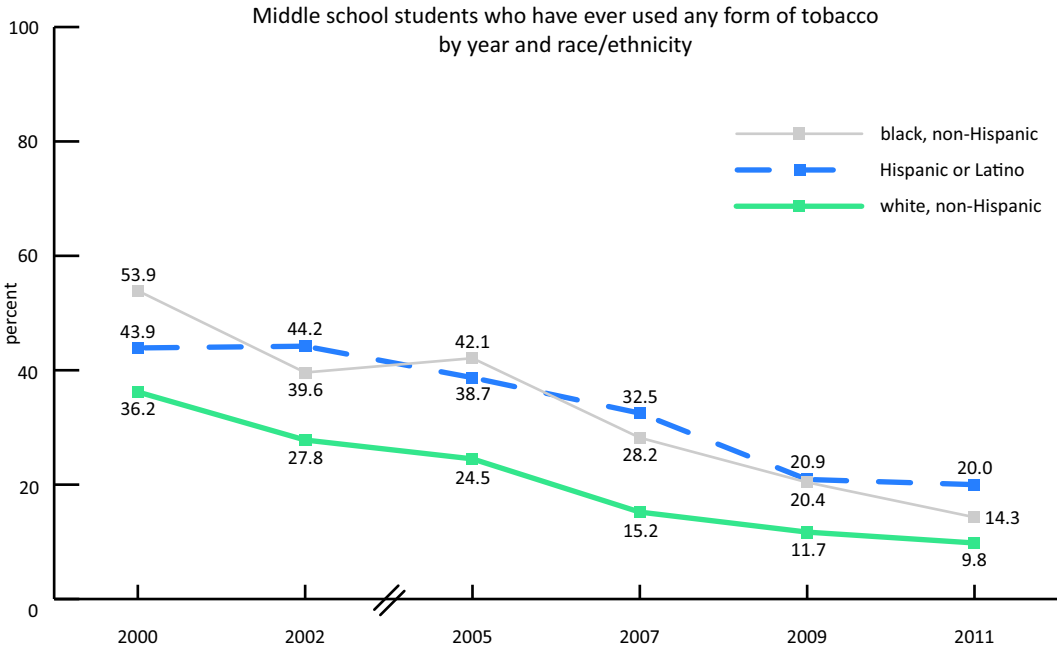


*includes cigarettes, cigars, smokeless tobacco, bidis, and kreteks (clove cigarettes) only

Trends 2000-2011

Ever Tobacco Use, continued

- Overall for middle school students, during 2000-2011, the prevalence of ever tobacco use*:
 - Decreased significantly among black students (53.9%-14.3%)
 - Decreased significantly among Hispanic students (43.9%-20%)
 - Decreased significantly among white students (36.2%-9.8%)
- Overall for high school students, during 2000-2011, the prevalence of ever tobacco use:
 - Decreased significantly among black students (70.2%-35.9%)
 - Decreased significantly among Hispanic students (68.9%-45.1%)
 - Decreased significantly among white students (68.1%-41.7%)

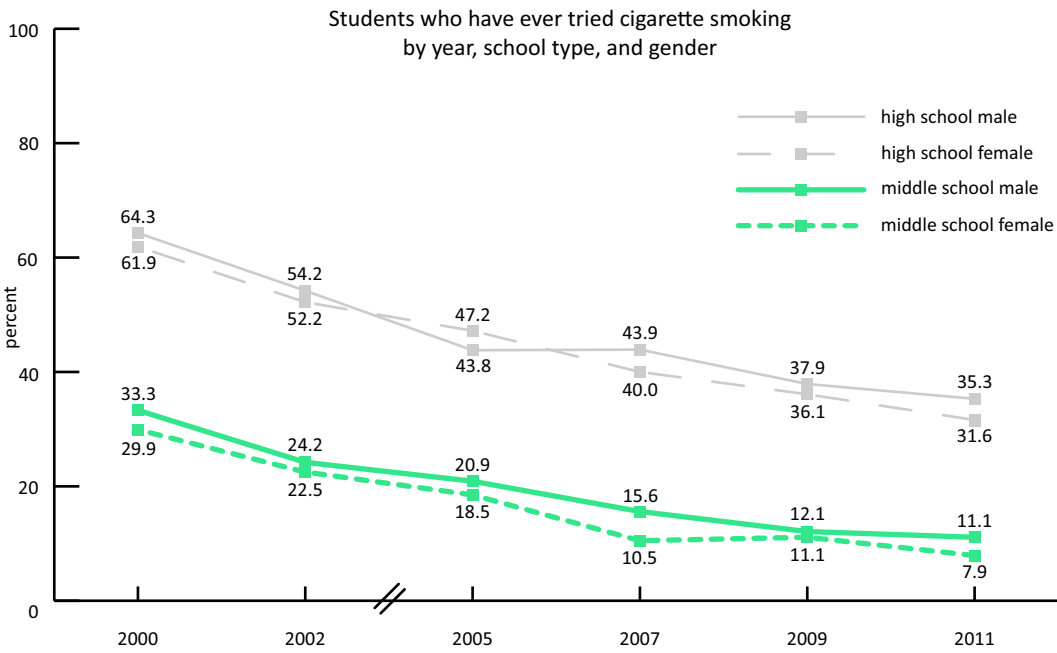
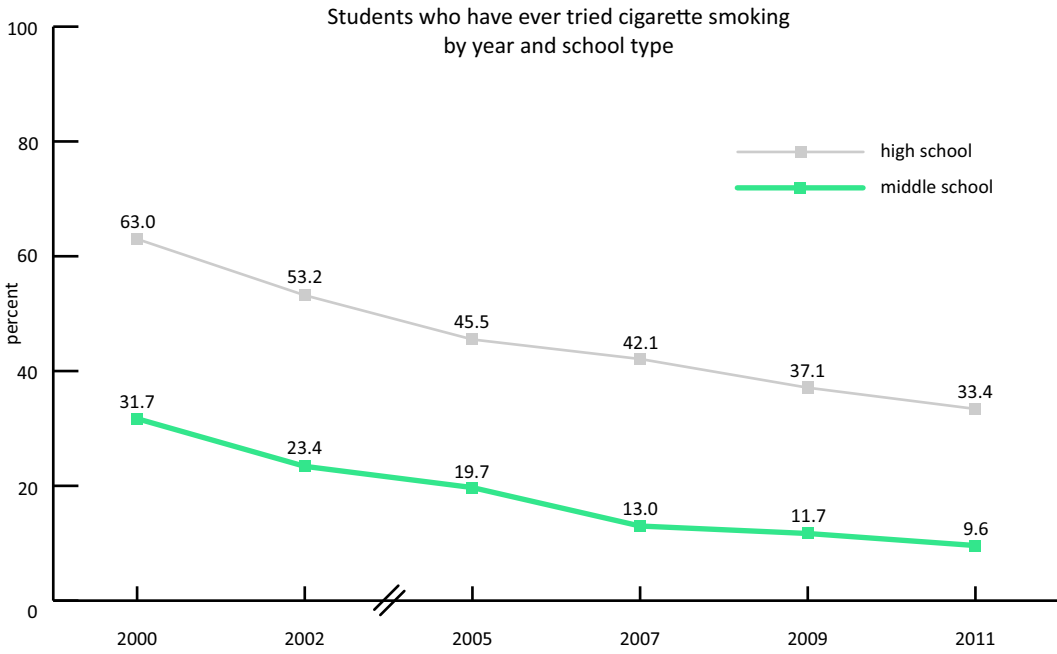


*includes cigarettes, cigars, smokeless tobacco, bidis, and kreteks (clove cigarettes) only

Trends 2000-2011

Ever Cigarette Smoking

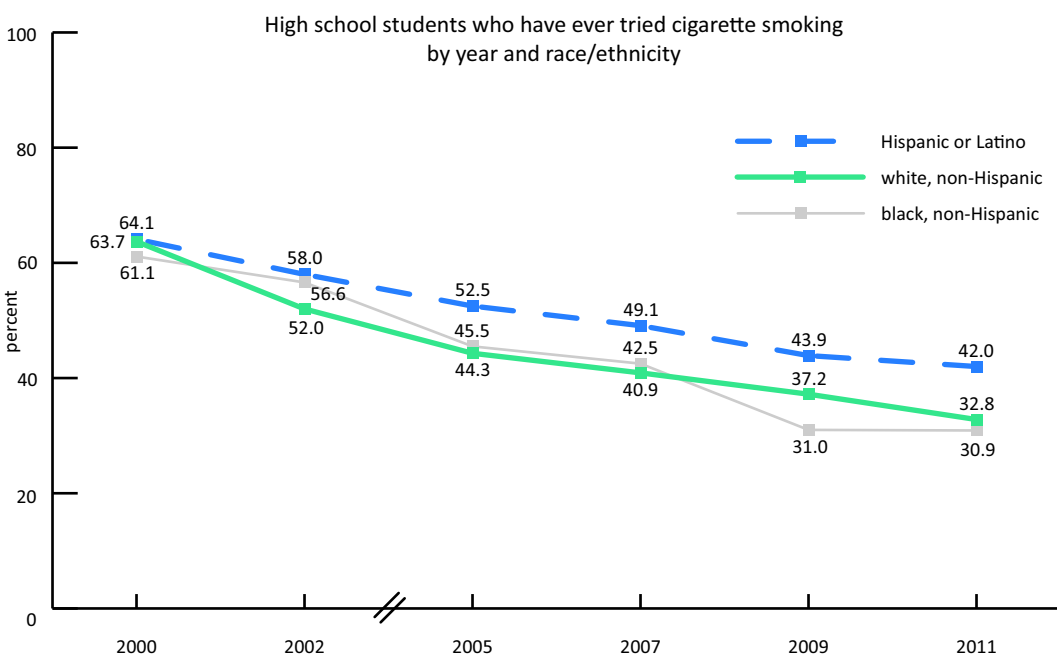
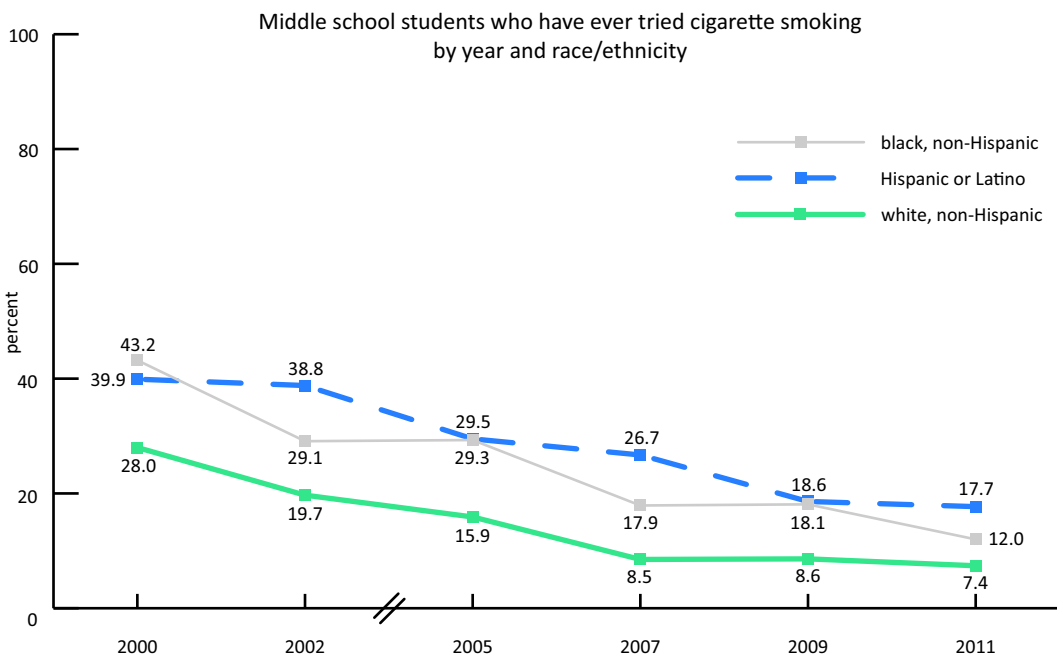
- During 2000-2011, a significant decrease (63%-33.4%) occurred in the percentage of high school students who have ever tried cigarette smoking (i.e., ever cigarette smoking)
- Overall for high school students, during 2000-2011, the prevalence of ever cigarette smoking:
 - Decreased significantly among male students (64.3%-35.3%)
 - Decreased significantly among female students (61.9%-31.6%)
- During 2000-2011, a significant decrease (31.7%-9.6%) occurred in the prevalence of ever cigarette smoking among middle school students
- Overall for middle school students, during 2000-2011, the prevalence of ever cigarette smoking:
 - Decreased significantly among male students (33.3%-11.1%)
 - Decreased significantly among female students (29.9%-7.9%)



Trends 2000-2011

Ever Cigarette Smoking, continued

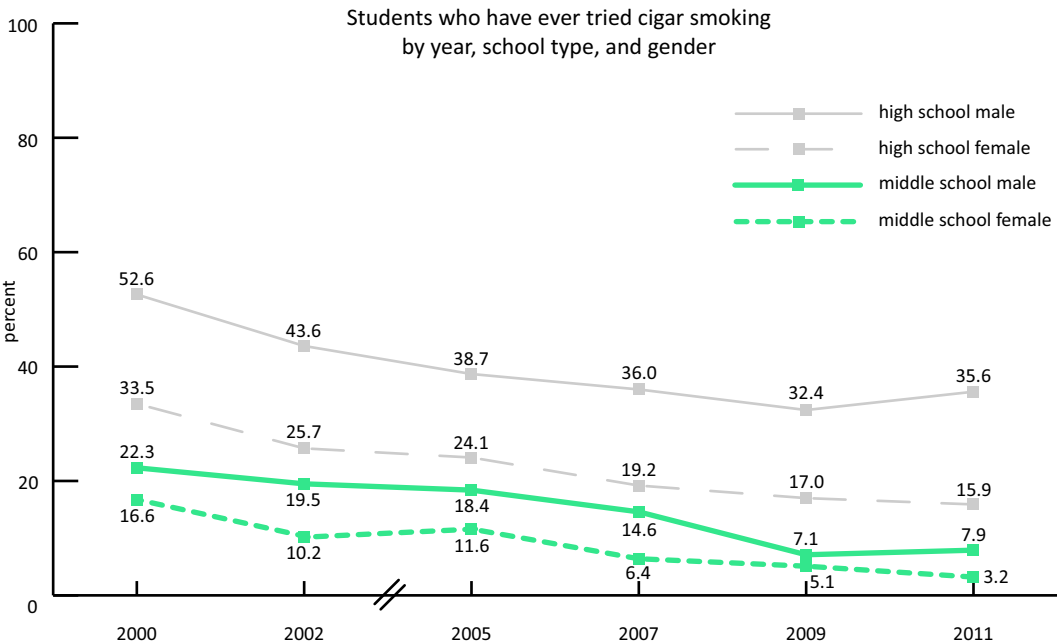
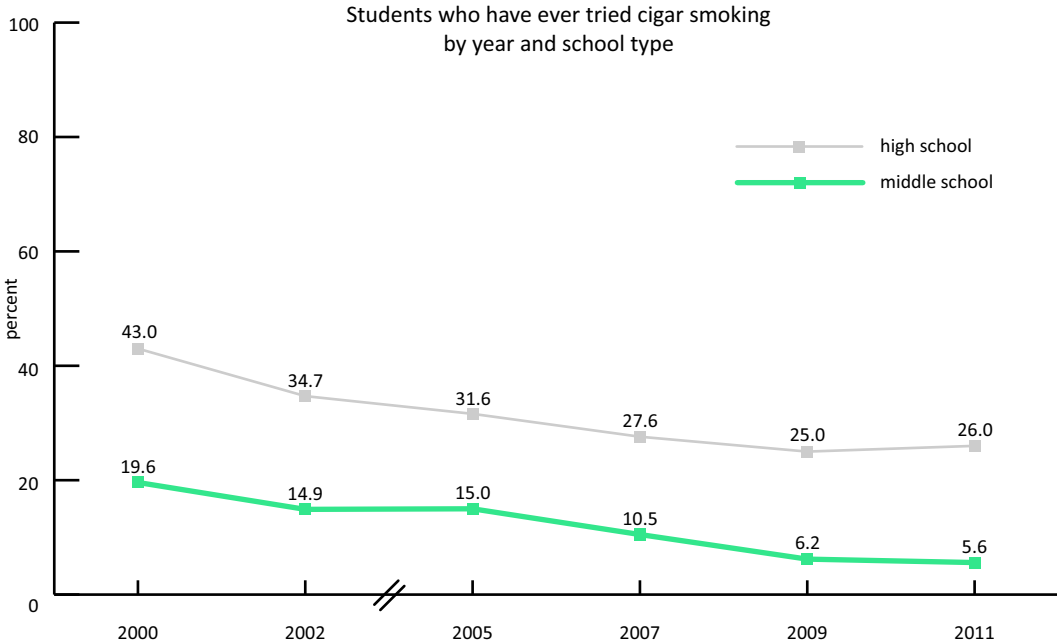
- Overall for middle school students, during 2000-2011, the prevalence of ever cigarette smoking:
 - Decreased significantly among black students (43.2%-12%)
 - Decreased significantly among Hispanic students (39.9%-17.7%)
 - Decreased significantly among white students (28%-7.4%)
- Overall for high school students, during 2000-2011, the prevalence of ever cigarette smoking:
 - Decreased significantly among Hispanic students (64.1%-42%)
 - Decreased significantly among white students (63.7%-32.8%)
 - Decreased significantly among black students (61.1%-30.9%)



Trends 2000-2011

Ever Cigar Smoking

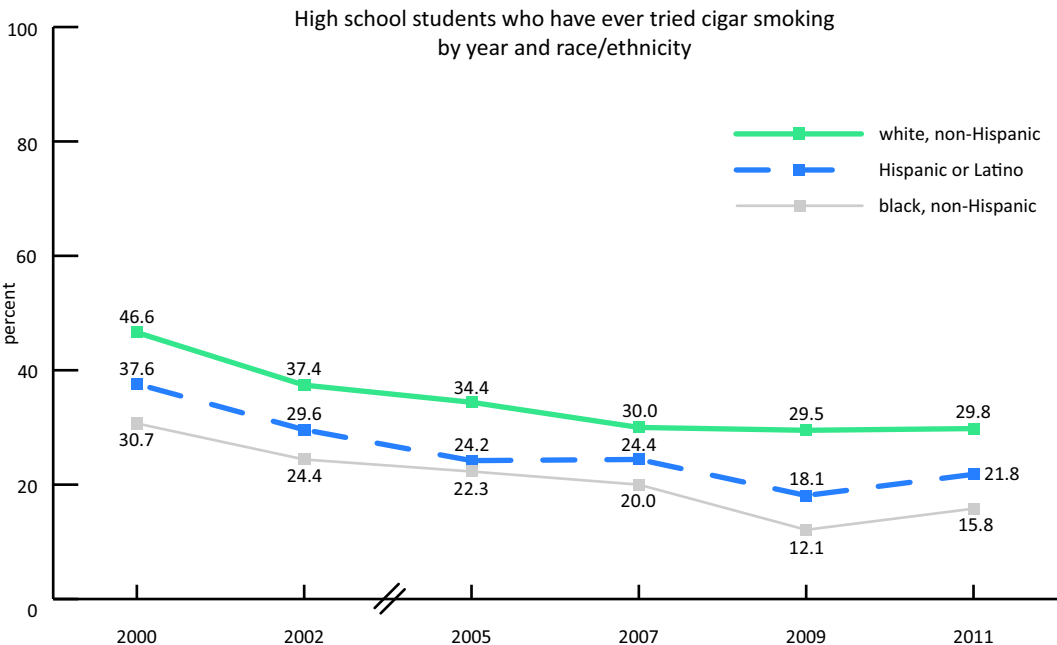
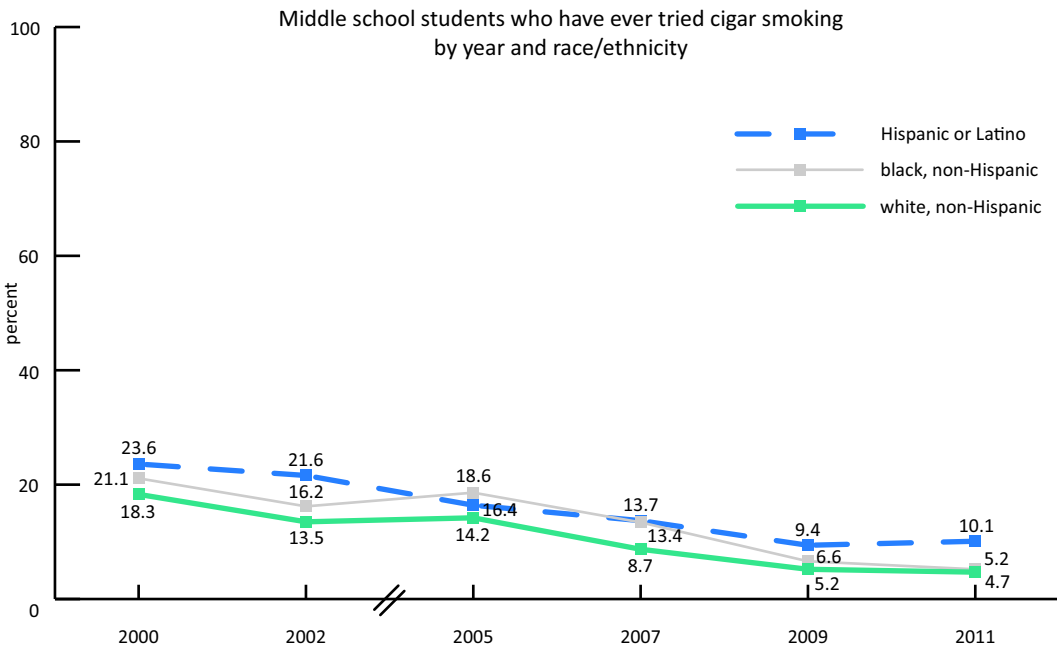
- During 2000-2011, a significant decrease (43%-26%) occurred in the percentage of high school students who have ever tried cigar smoking (i.e., ever cigar smoking)
- Overall for high school students, during 2000-2011, the prevalence of ever cigar smoking:
 - Decreased significantly among male students (52.6%-35.6%)
 - Decreased significantly among female students (33.5%-15.9%)
- During 2000-2011, a significant decrease (19.6%-5.6%) occurred in the prevalence of ever cigar smoking among middle school students
- Overall for middle school students, during 2000-2011, the prevalence of ever cigar smoking:
 - Decreased significantly among male students (22.3%-7.9%)
 - Decreased significantly among female students (16.6%-3.2%)



Trends 2000-2011

Ever Cigar Smoking, continued

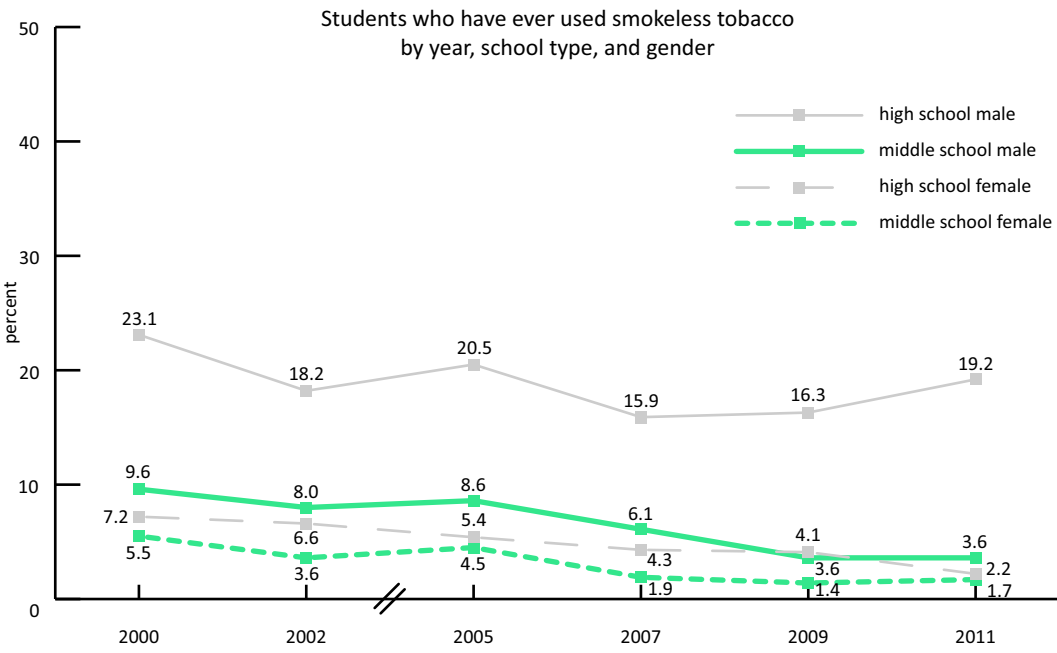
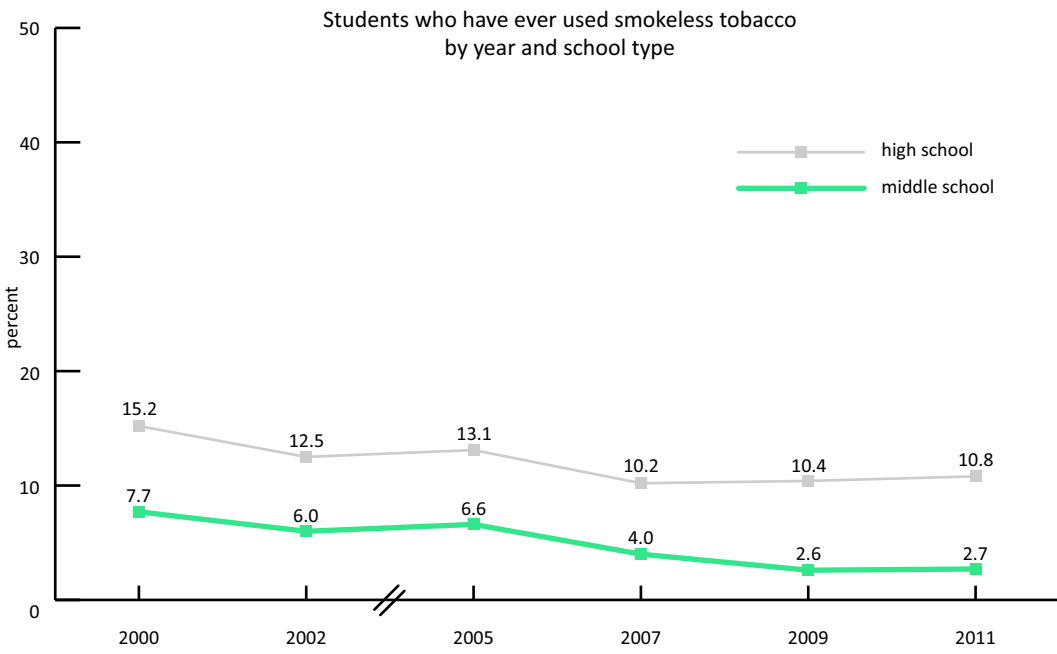
- Overall for middle school students, during 2000-2011, the prevalence of ever cigar smoking:
 - Decreased significantly among Hispanic students (23.6%-10.1%)
 - Decreased significantly among black students (21.1%-5.2%)
 - Decreased significantly among white students (18.3%-4.7%)
- Overall for high school students, during 2000-2011, the prevalence of ever cigar smoking:
 - Decreased significantly among white students (46.6%-29.8%)
 - Decreased significantly among Hispanic students (37.6%-21.8%)
 - Decreased significantly among black students (30.7%-15.8%)



Trends 2000-2011

Ever Smokeless Tobacco Use

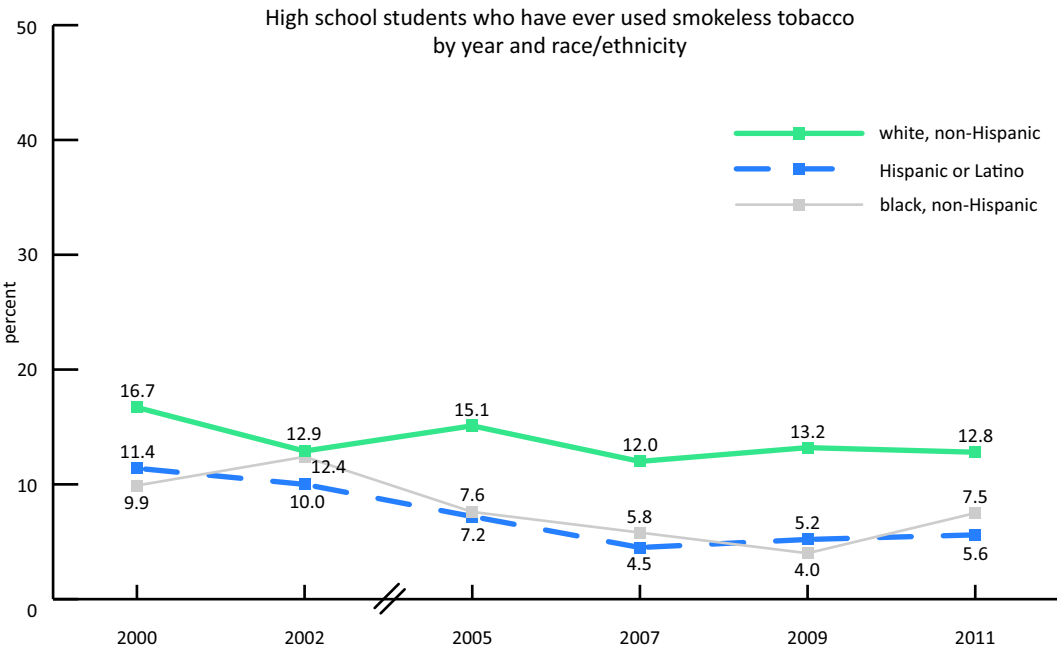
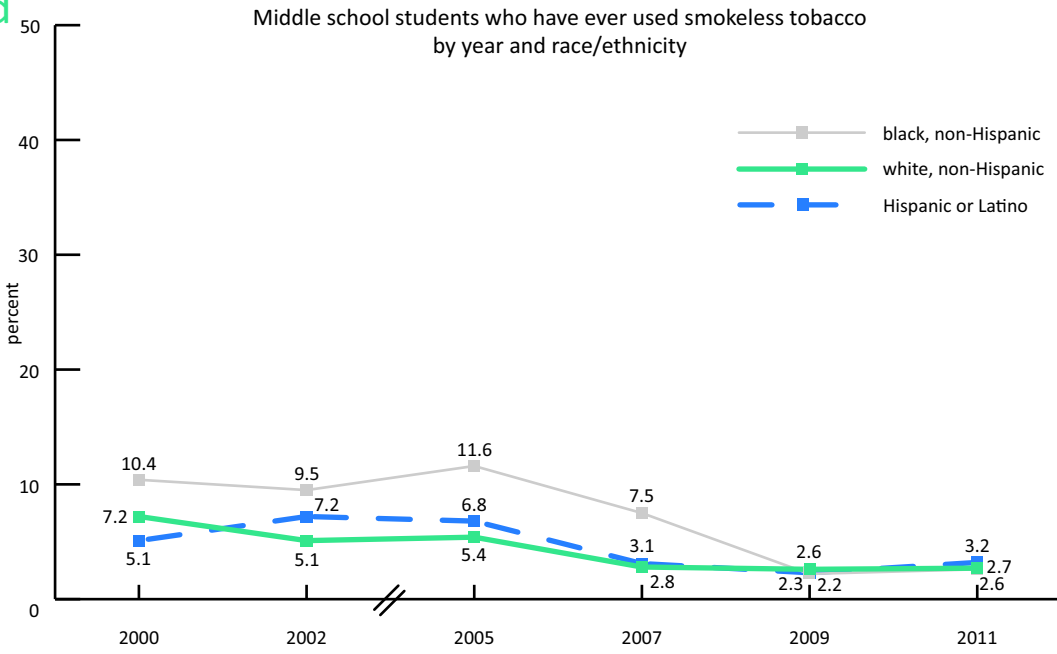
- During 2000-2011, the percentage of high school students who have ever used smokeless tobacco (i.e., ever smokeless tobacco use) did not vary significantly
- Overall for high school students, during 2000-2011, the prevalence of ever smokeless tobacco use:
 - Did not vary significantly among male students
 - Decreased significantly among female students (7.2%-2.2%)
- During 2000-2011, a significant decrease (7.7%-2.7%) occurred in the prevalence of ever smokeless tobacco use among middle school students
- Overall for middle school students, during 2000-2011, the prevalence of ever smokeless tobacco use:
 - Decreased significantly among male students (9.6%-3.6%)
 - Decreased significantly among female students (5.5%-1.7%)



Trends 2000-2011

Ever Smokeless Tobacco Use, continued

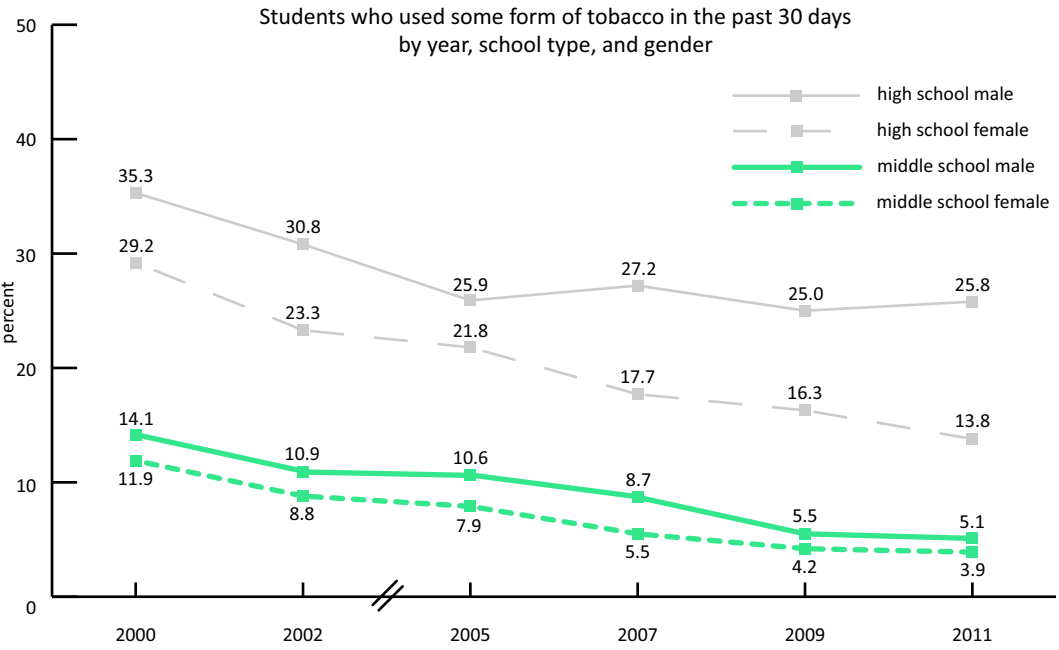
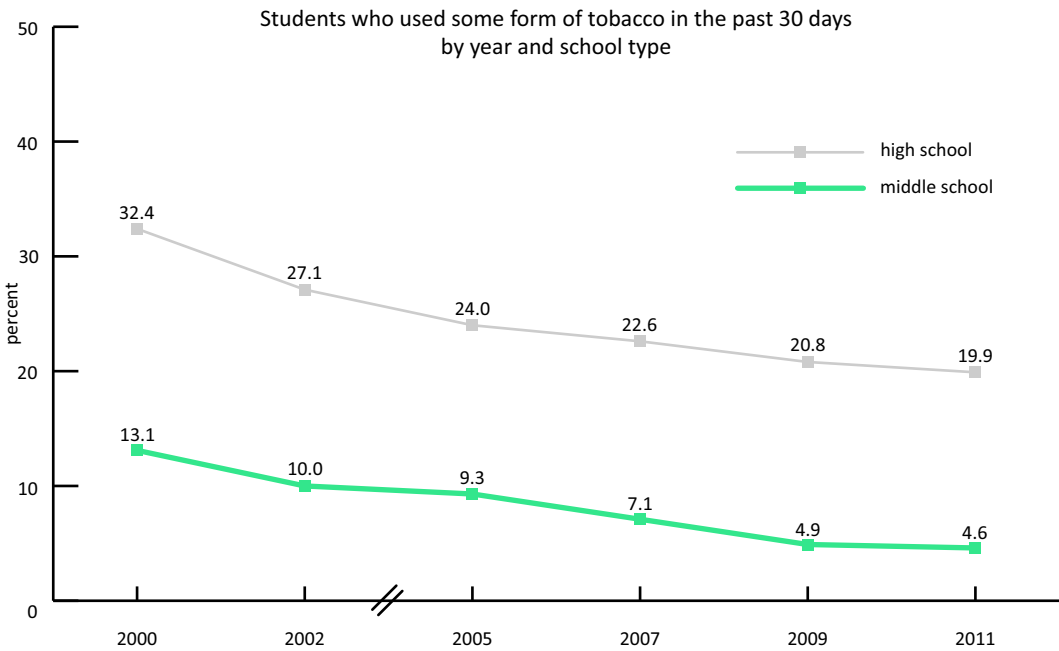
- Overall for middle school students, during 2000-2011, the prevalence of ever smokeless tobacco use:
 - Decreased significantly among black students (10.4%-2.6%)
 - Decreased significantly among white students (7.2%-2.7%)
 - Decreased significantly among Hispanic students (5.1%-3.2%)
- Overall for high school students, during 2000-2011, the prevalence of ever smokeless tobacco use among white, Hispanic, and black students did not change significantly



Trends 2000-2011

Current Tobacco Use

- During 2000-2011, a significant decrease (32.4%-19.9%) occurred in the percentage of high school students who used some form of tobacco* in the 30 days before the survey (i.e., current tobacco use)
- Overall for high school students, during 2000-2011, the prevalence of current tobacco use:
 - Decreased significantly among male students (35.3%-25.8%)
 - Decreased significantly among female students (29.2%-13.8%)
- During 2000-2011, a significant decrease (13.1%-4.6%) occurred in the prevalence of current tobacco use among middle school students
- Overall for middle school students, during 2000-2011, the prevalence of current tobacco use:
 - Decreased significantly among male students (14.1%-5.1%)
 - Decreased significantly among female students (11.9%-3.9%)

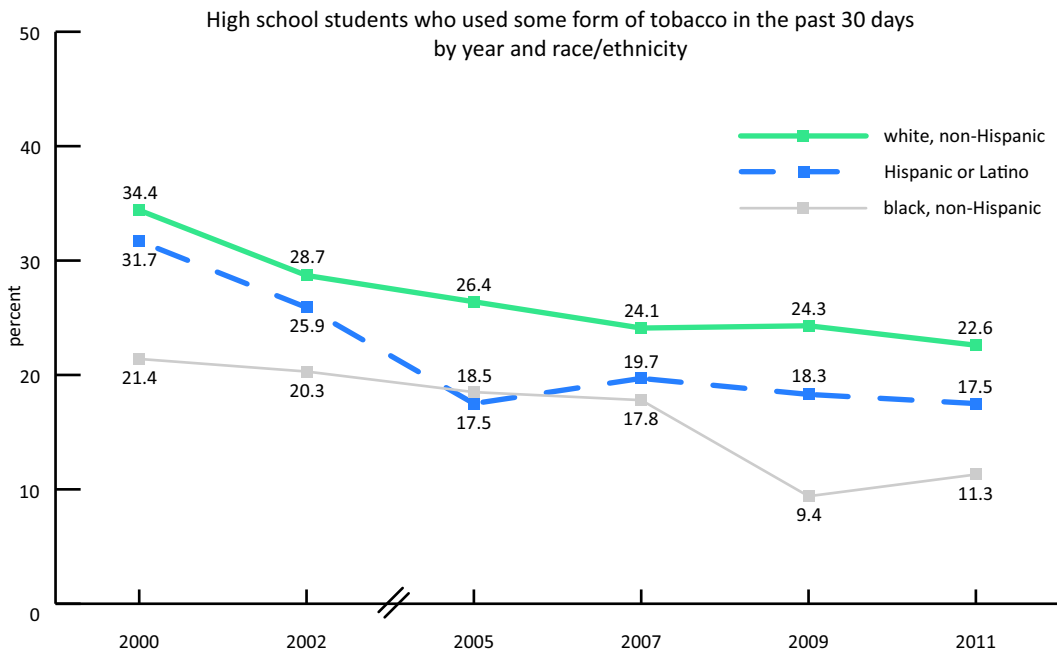
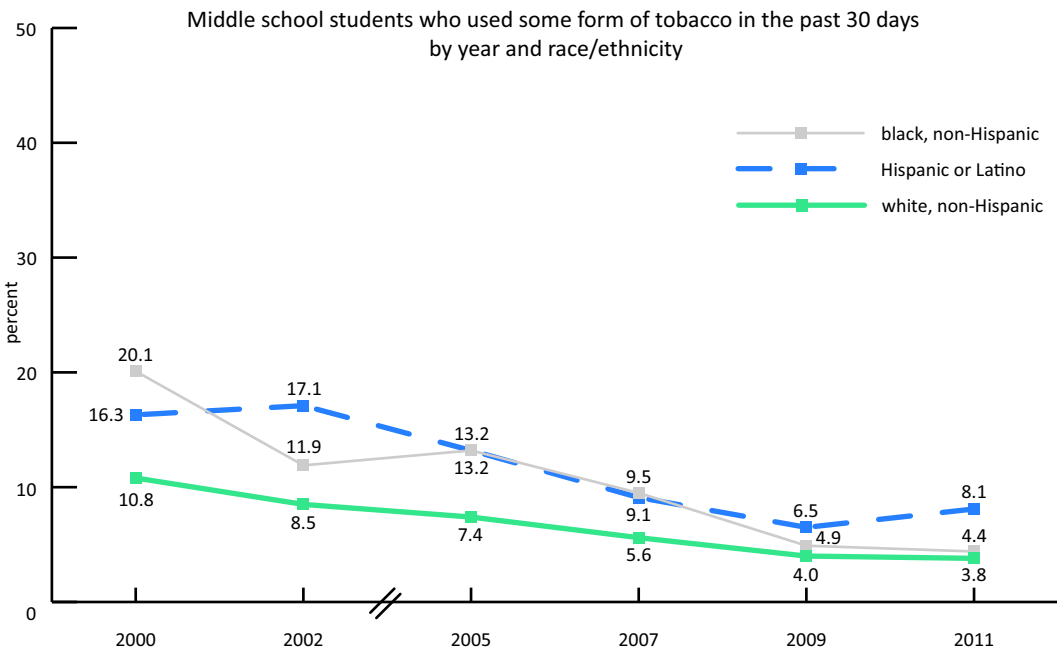


*includes cigarettes, cigars, smokeless tobacco, pipes, and bidis only

Trends 2000-2011

Current Tobacco Use, continued

- Overall for middle school students, during 2000-2011, the prevalence of current tobacco use*:
 - Decreased significantly among black students (20.1%-4.4%)
 - Did not vary significantly among Hispanic students
 - Decreased significantly among white students (10.8%-3.8%)
- Overall for high school students, during 2000-2011, the prevalence of current tobacco use:
 - Decreased significantly among white students (34.4%-22.6%)
 - Did not vary significantly among Hispanic students
 - Decreased significantly among black students (21.4%-11.3%)

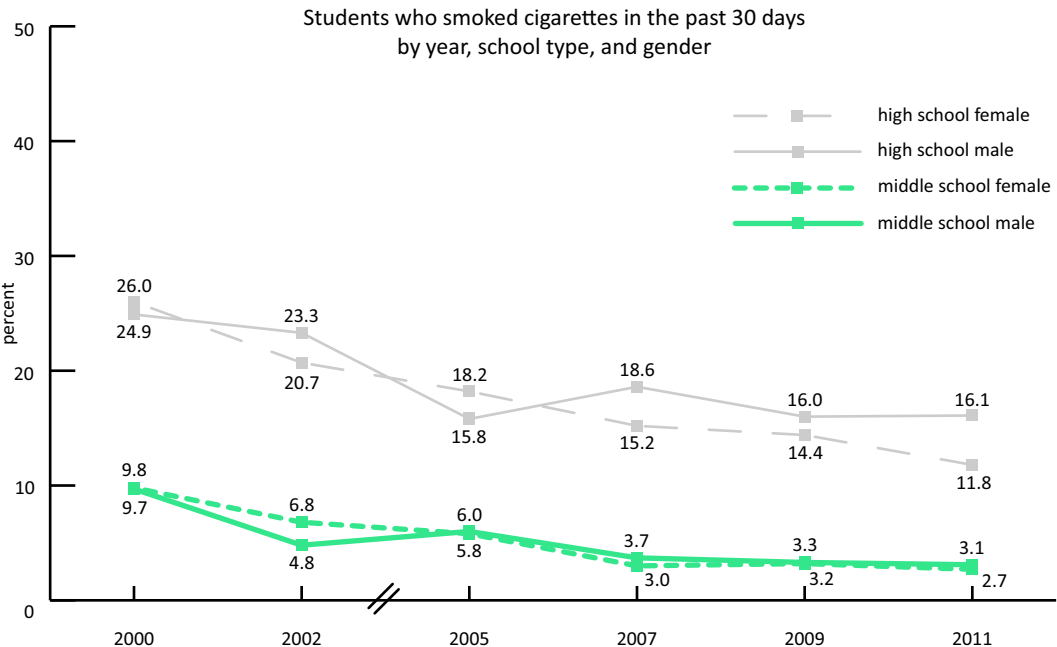
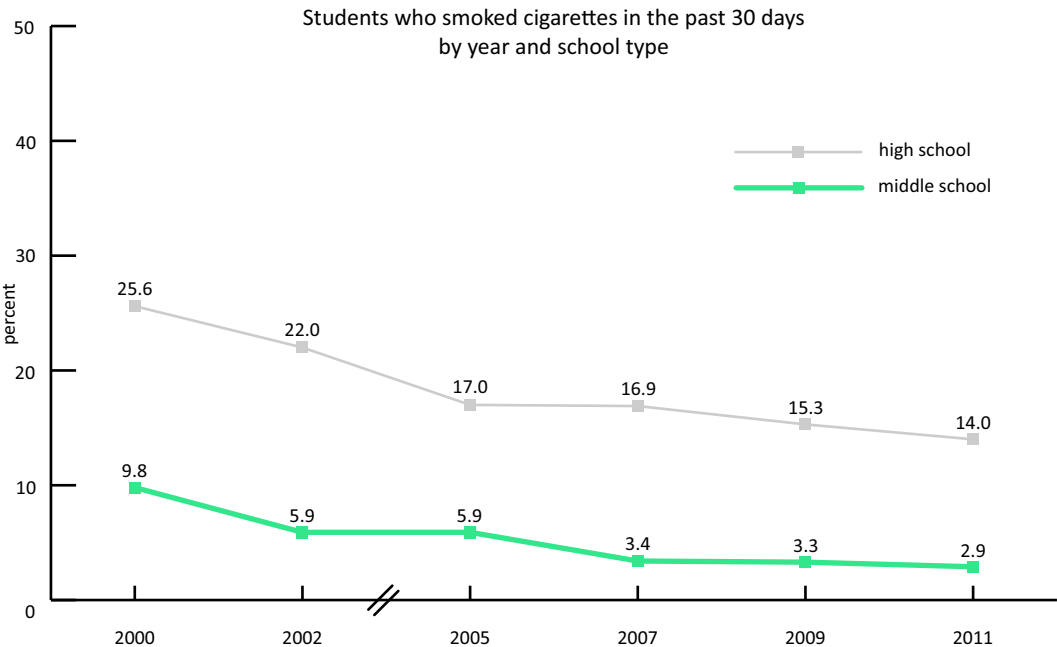


*includes cigarettes, cigars, smokeless tobacco, pipes, and bidis only

Trends 2000-2011

Current Cigarette Smoking

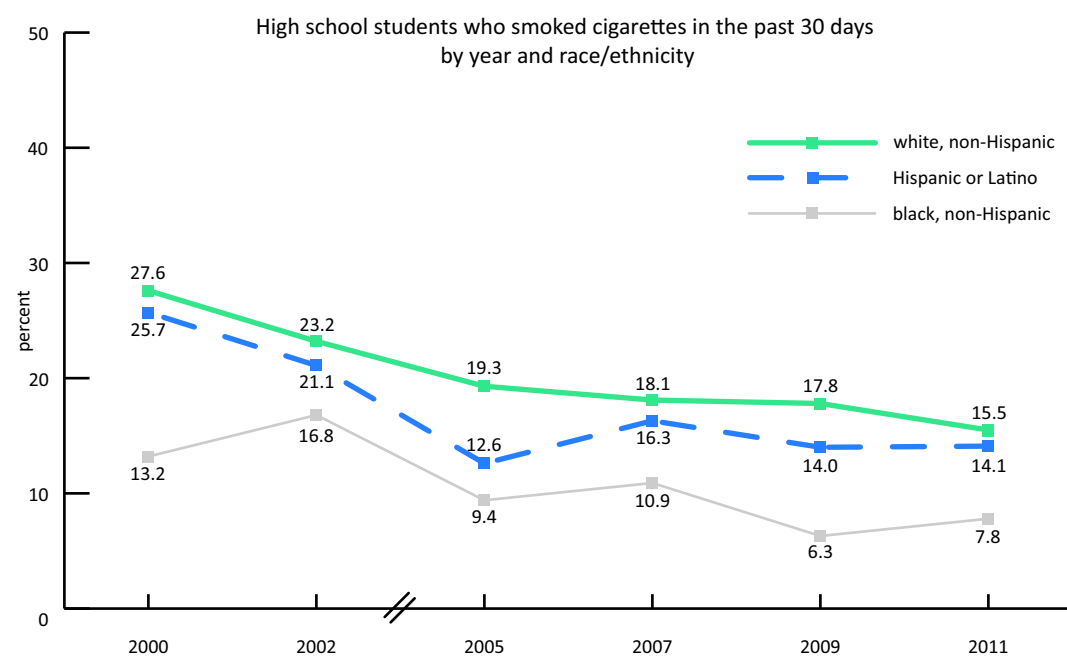
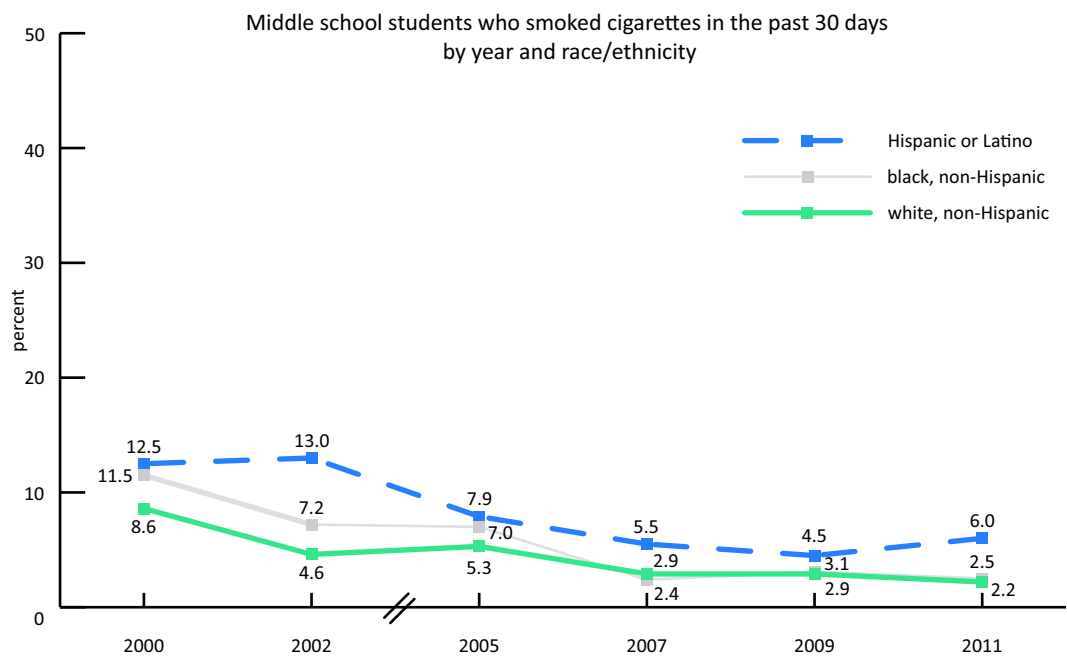
- During 2000-2011, a significant decrease (25.6%-14%) occurred in the percentage of high school students who smoked cigarettes on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey (i.e., current cigarette smoking)
- Overall for high school students, during 2000-2011, the prevalence of current cigarette smoking:
 - Decreased significantly among female students (26%-11.8%)
 - Decreased significantly among male students (24.9%-16.1%)
- During 2000-2011, a significant decrease (9.8%-2.9%) occurred in the prevalence of current cigarette smoking among middle school students
- Overall for middle school students, during 2000-2011, the prevalence of current cigarette smoking:
 - Decreased significantly among female students (9.8%-2.7%)
 - Decreased significantly among male students (9.7%-3.1%)



Trends 2000-2011

Current Cigarette Smoking, continued

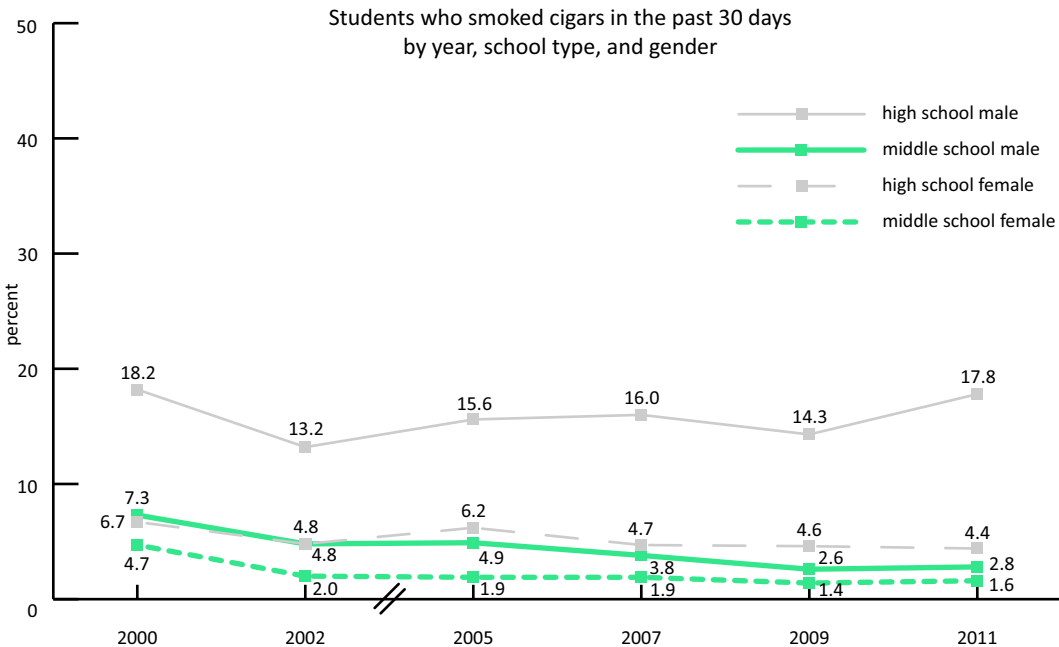
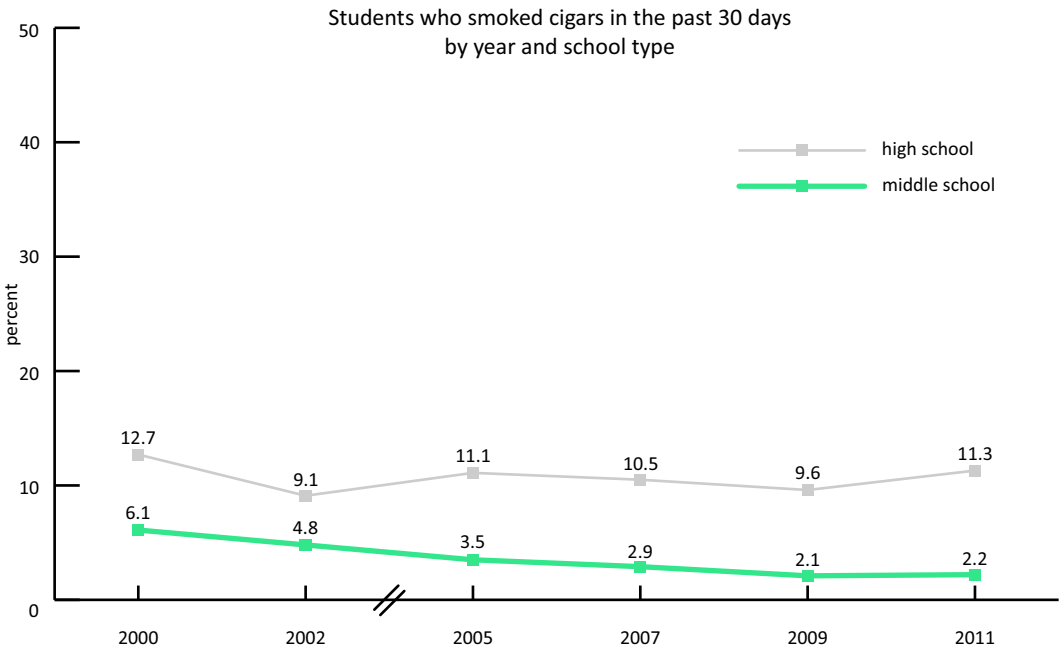
- Overall for middle school students, during 2000-2011, the prevalence of current cigarette smoking:
 - Did not change significantly among Hispanic or black students
 - Decreased significantly among white students (8.6%-2.2%)
- Overall for high school students, during 2000-2011, the prevalence of current cigarette smoking:
 - Decreased significantly among white students (27.6%-15.5%)
 - Did not change significantly among Hispanic or black students



Trends 2000-2011

Current Cigar Smoking

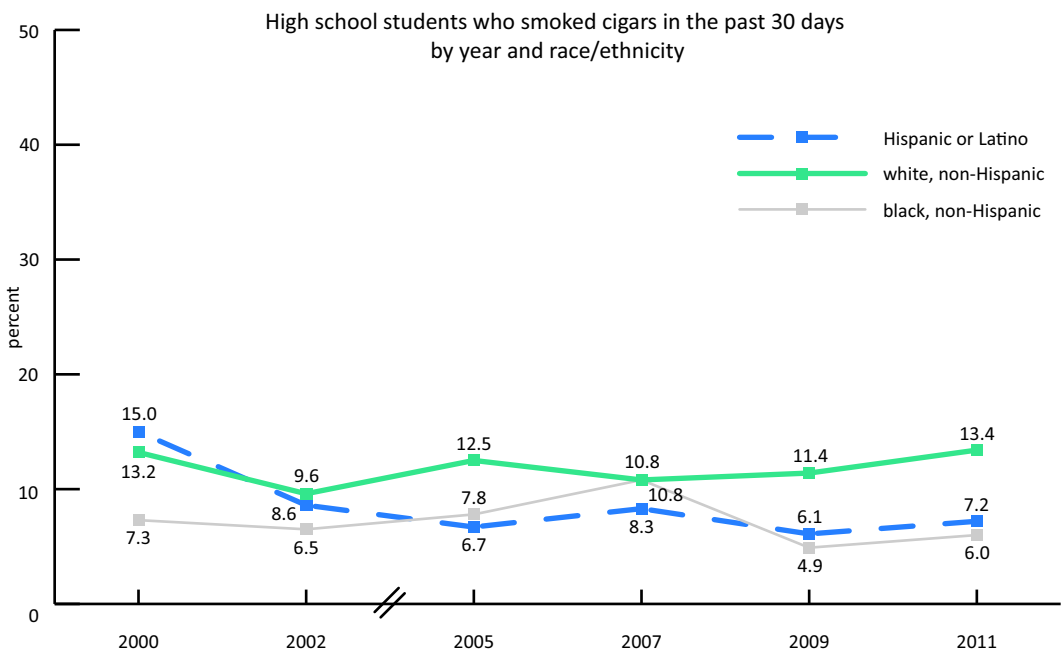
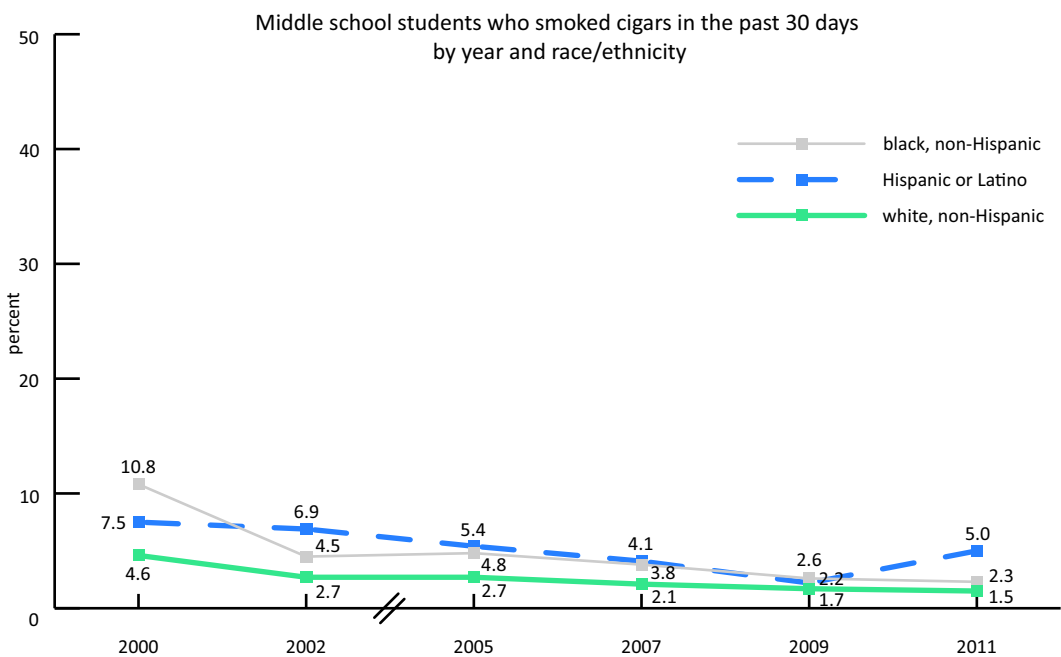
- During 2000-2011, the percentage of high school students who smoked cigars on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey (i.e., current cigar smoking) did not vary significantly
- Overall for high school students, during 2000-2011, the prevalence of current cigar smoking among male and female students did not change significantly
- During 2000-2011, a significant decrease (6.1%-2.2%) occurred in the prevalence of current cigar smoking among middle school students
- Overall for middle school students, during 2000-2011, the prevalence of current cigar smoking:
 - Decreased significantly among male students (7.3%-2.8%)
 - Decreased significantly among female students (4.7%-1.6%)



Trends 2000-2011

Current Cigar Smoking, continued

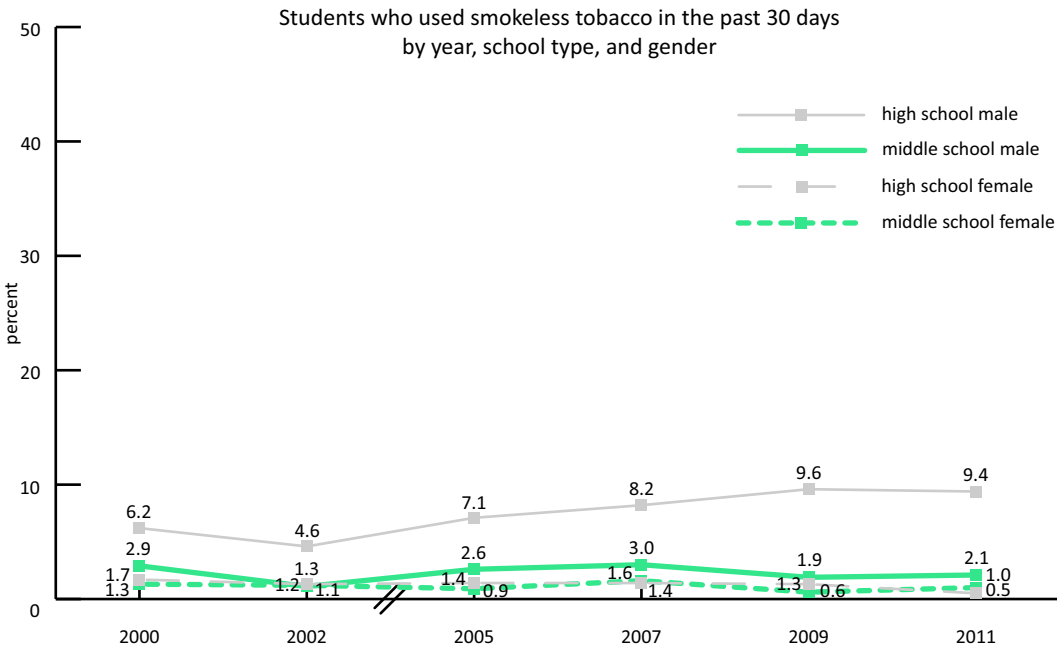
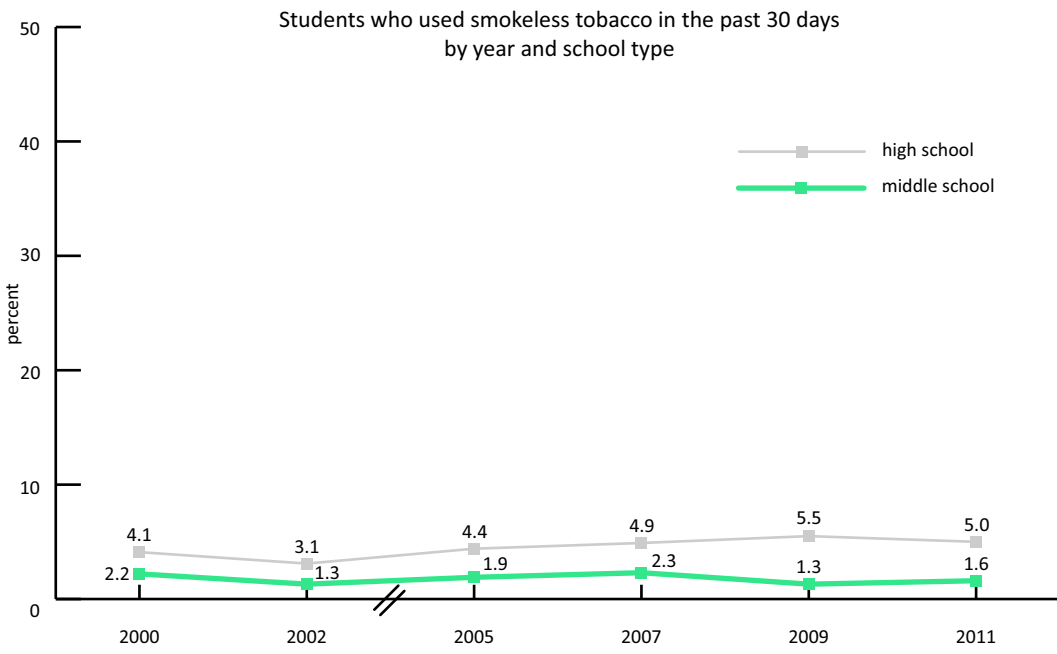
- Overall for middle school students, during 2000-2011, the prevalence of current cigar smoking:
 - Decreased significantly among black students (10.8%-2.3%)
 - Did not vary significantly among Hispanic students
 - Decreased significantly among white students (4.6%-1.5%)
- Overall for high school students, during 2000-2011, the prevalence of current cigar smoking among Hispanic, white, and black students did not change significantly



Trends 2000-2011

Current Smokeless Tobacco Use

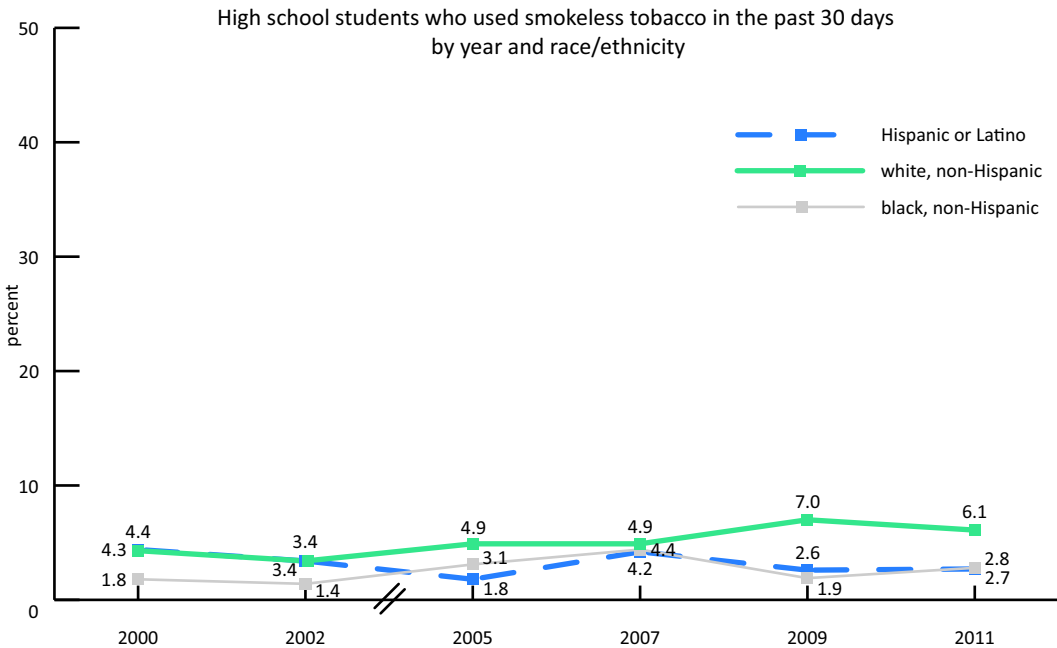
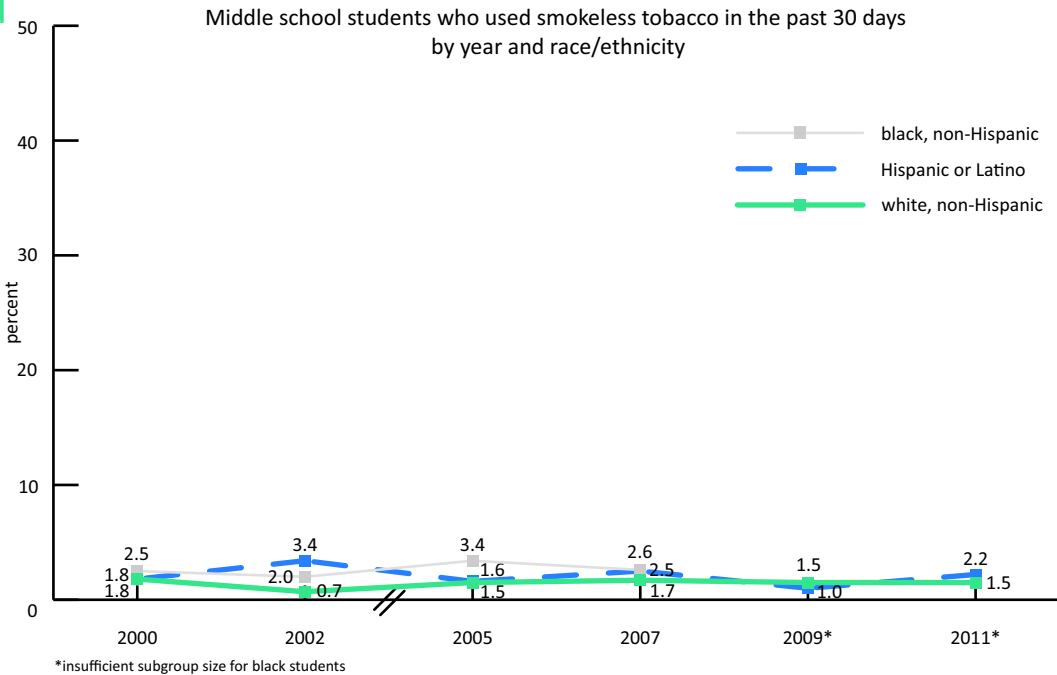
- During 2000-2011, the percentage of high school students who used smokeless tobacco on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey (i.e., current smokeless tobacco use) did not vary significantly
- Overall for high school students, during 2000-2011, the prevalence of current smokeless tobacco among male and female students did not change significantly
- During 2000-2011, the prevalence of current smokeless tobacco use among middle school students did not vary significantly
- Overall for middle school students, during 2000-2011, the prevalence of current smokeless tobacco use among male and female students did not change significantly



Trends 2000-2011

Current Smokeless Tobacco Use, continued

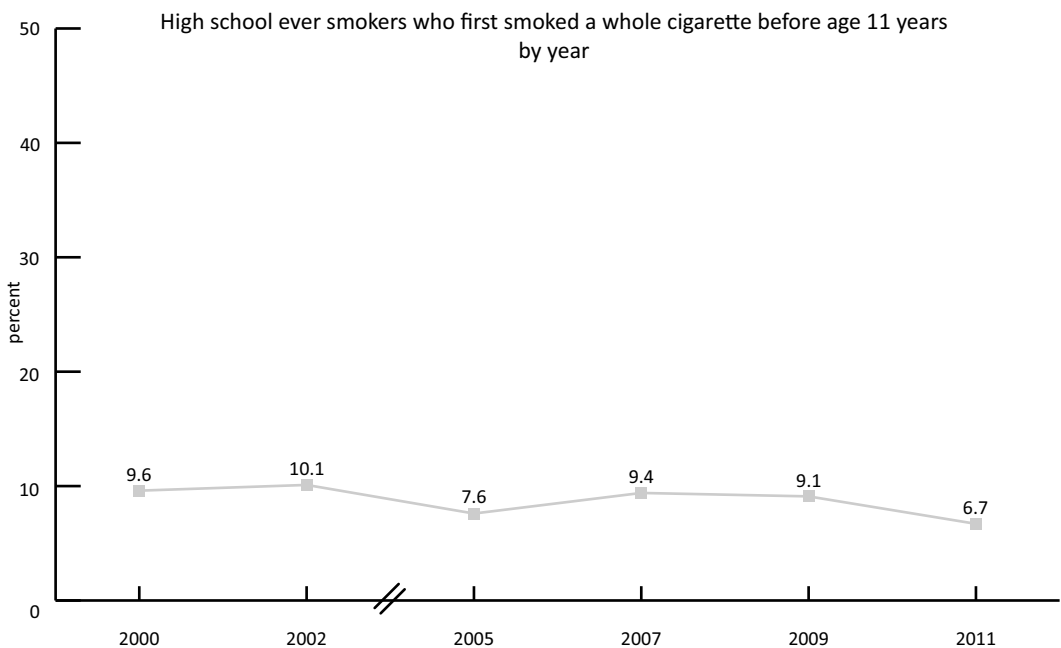
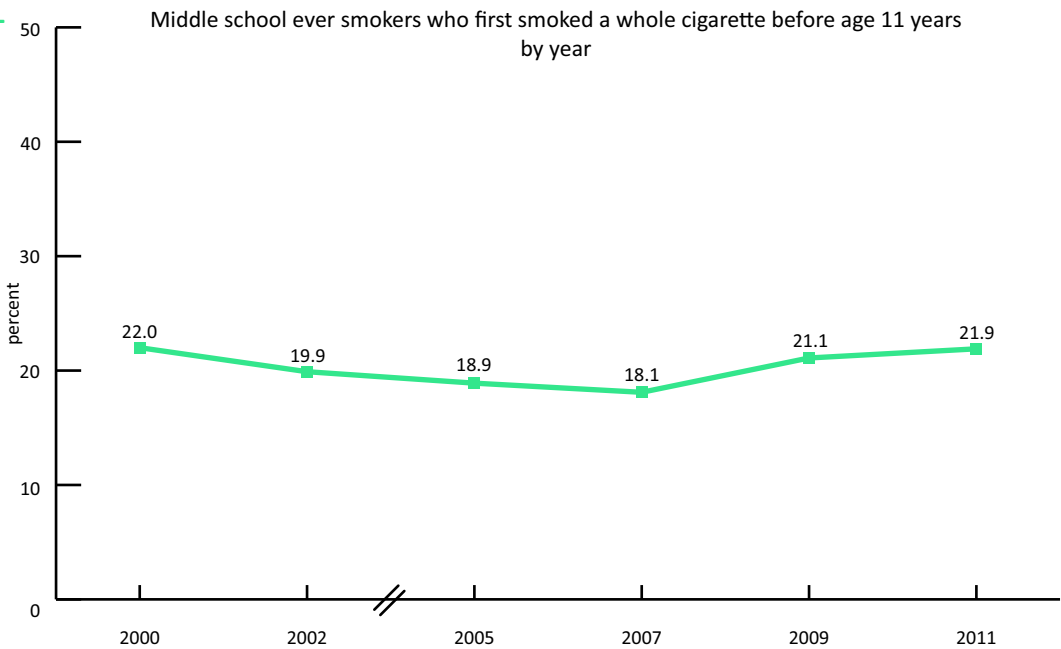
- Overall for middle school students, during 2000-2011, the prevalence of current smokeless tobacco use among Hispanic and white students did not change significantly; and during 2000-2007, did not vary significantly among black students
- Overall for high school students, during 2000-2011, the prevalence of current smokeless tobacco use among Hispanic, white, and black students did not change significantly



Trends 2000-2011

Smoked Whole Cigarette Before Age 11

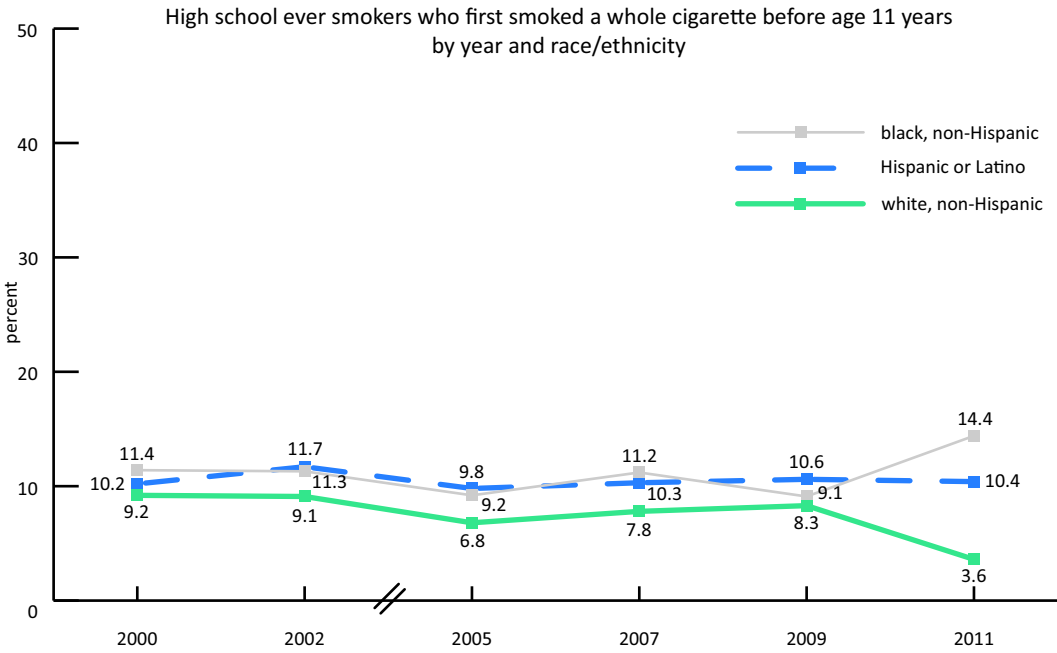
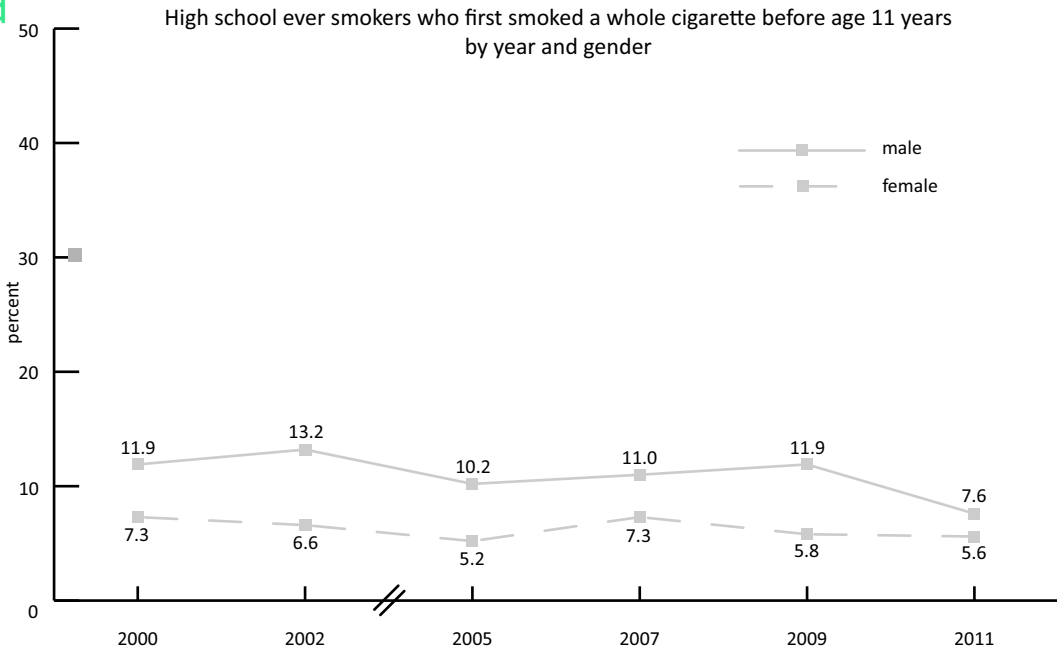
- During 2000-2011, the percentage of middle school ever smokers who first smoked a whole cigarette before age 11 years did not vary significantly
- During 2000-2011, the percentage of high school ever smokers who first smoked a whole cigarette before age 11 years did not vary significantly



Trends 2000-2011

Smoked Whole Cigarette Before Age 11, continued

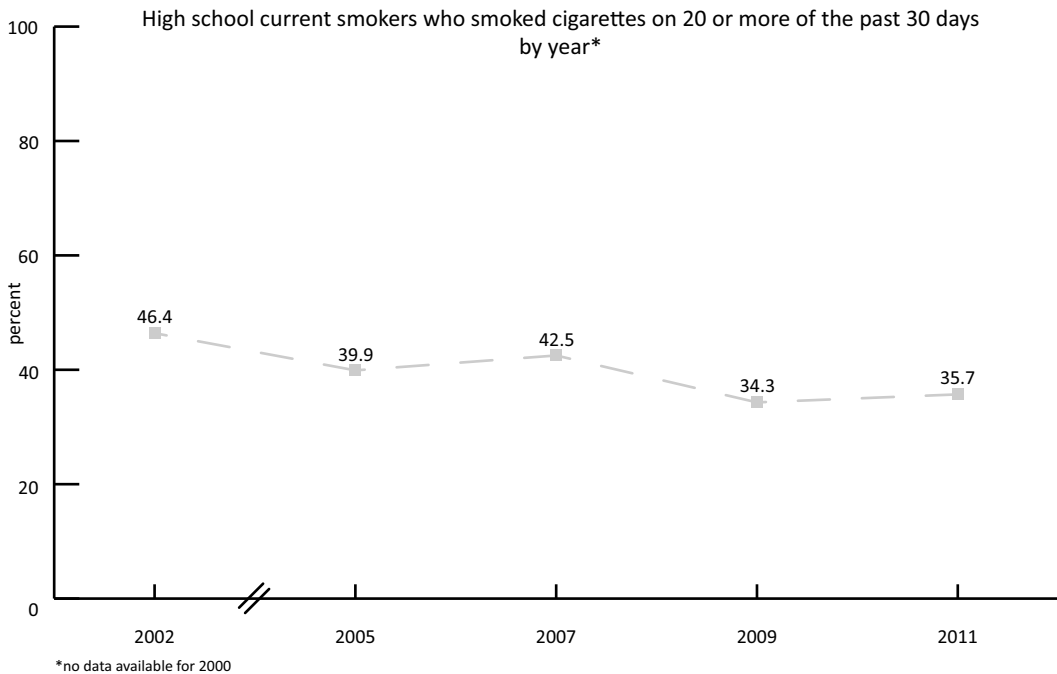
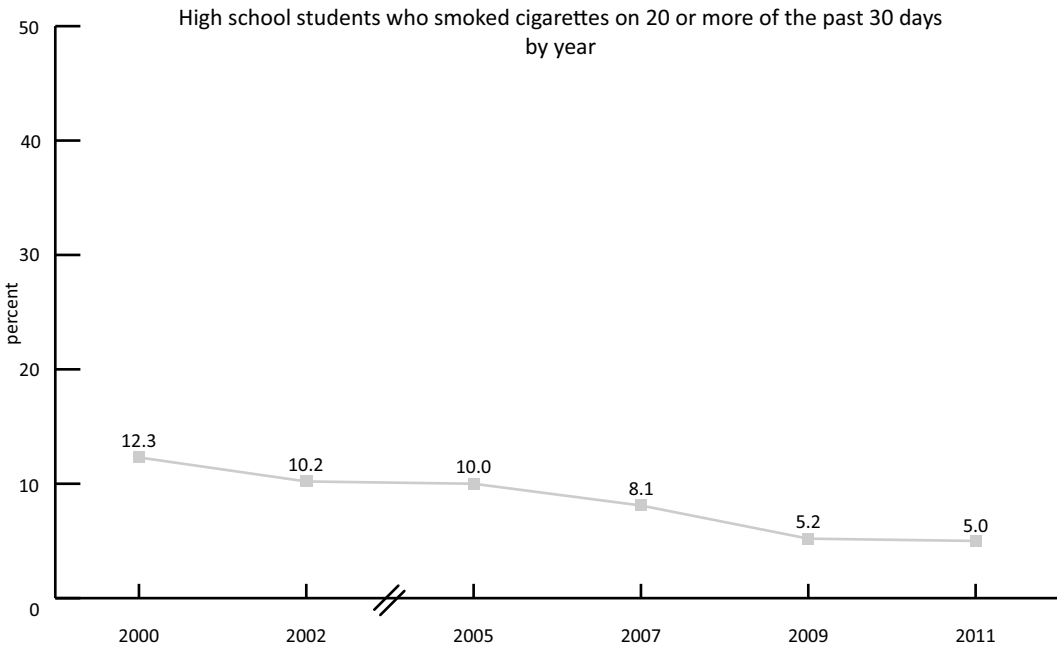
- Overall for high school ever smokers, during 2000-2011, the prevalence of having smoked a whole cigarette before age 11 years:
 - Did not change significantly among male, female, black, or Hispanic students
 - Decreased significantly among white students (9.2%-3.6%)



Trends 2000-2011

Frequent Cigarette Smoking

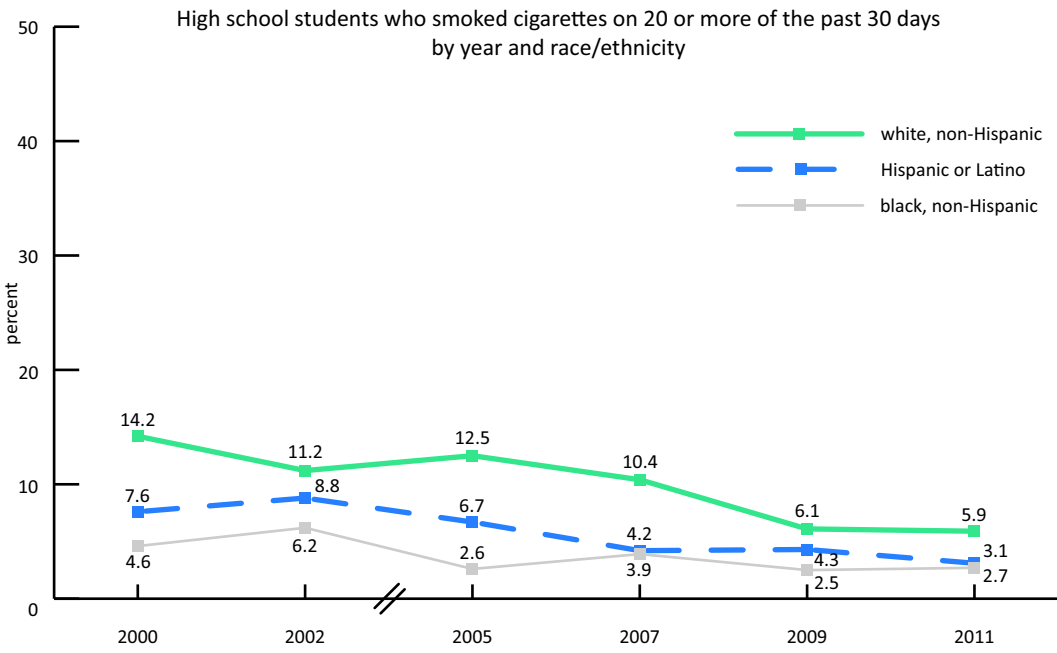
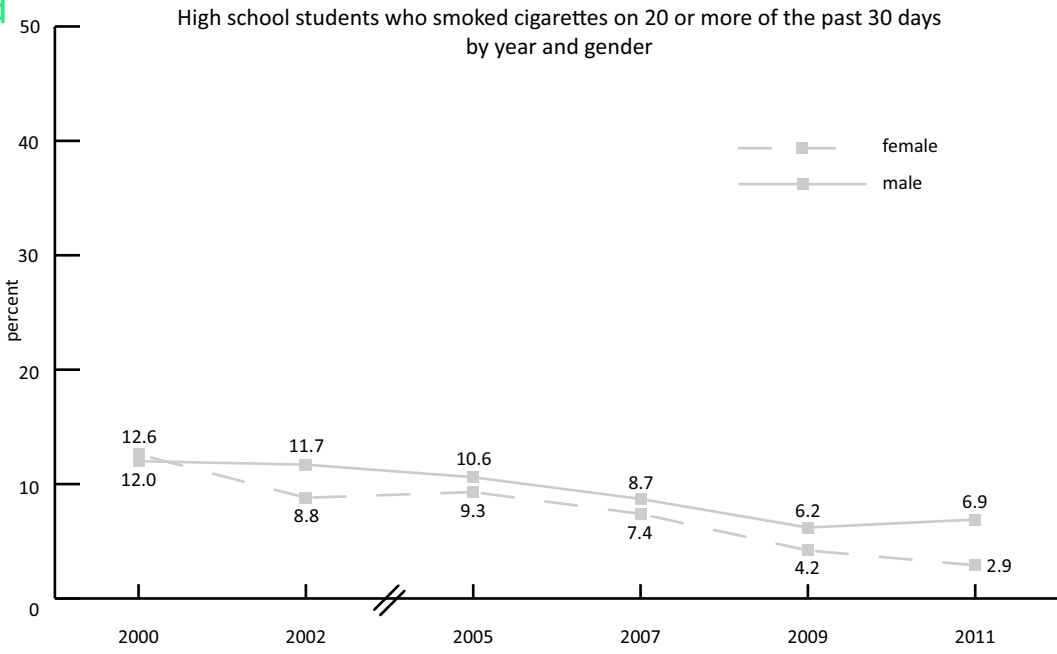
- During 2000-2011, a significant decrease (12.3%-5%) occurred in the percentage of high school students who smoked cigarettes on 20 or more days in the 30 days before the survey (i.e., frequent cigarette smoking)
- During 2002-2011, the prevalence of frequent cigarette smoking among high school current smokers did not vary significantly



Trends 2000-2011

Frequent Cigarette Smoking, continued

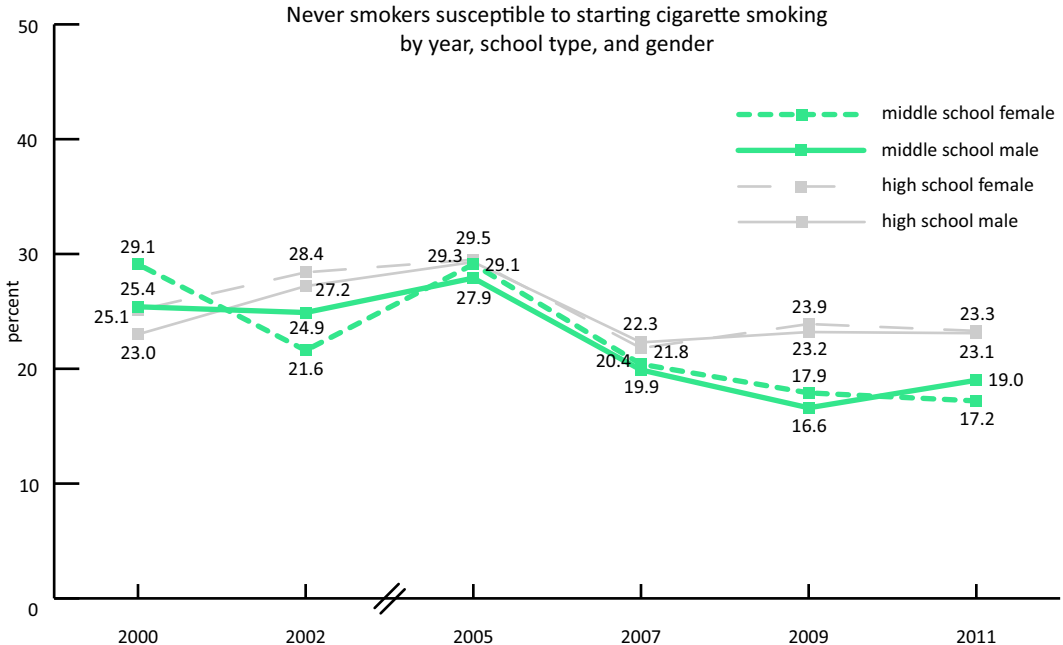
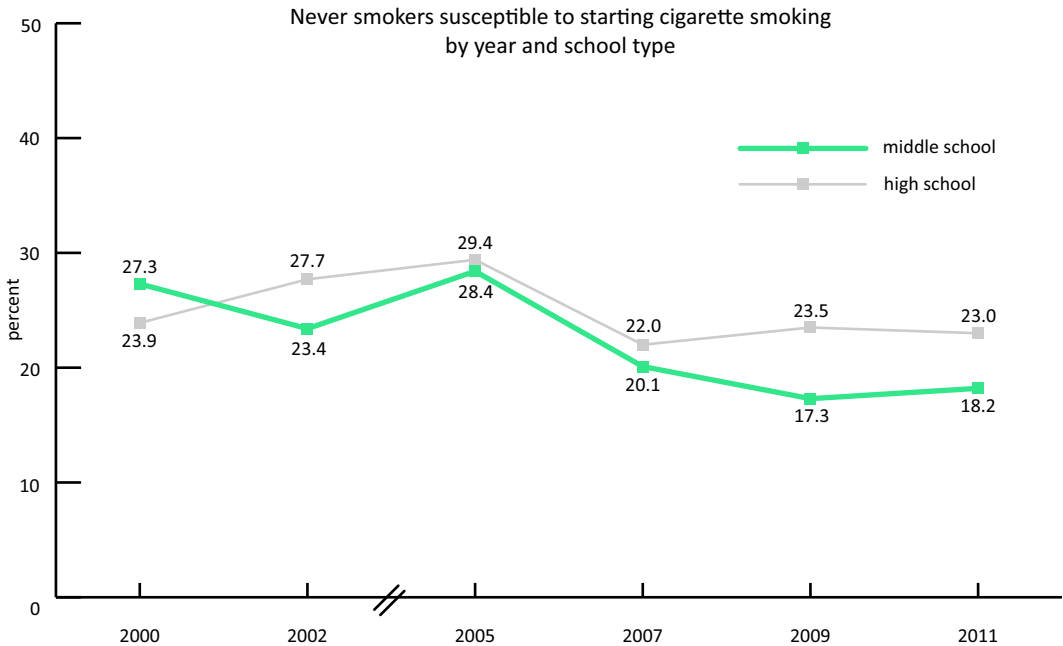
- Overall for high school students, during 2000-2011, the prevalence of frequent cigarette smoking:
 - Decreased significantly among female students (12.6%-2.9%)
 - Did not change significantly among male, Hispanic, or black students
 - Decreased significantly among white students (14.2%-5.9%)



Trends 2000-2011

Susceptibility to Starting Smoking

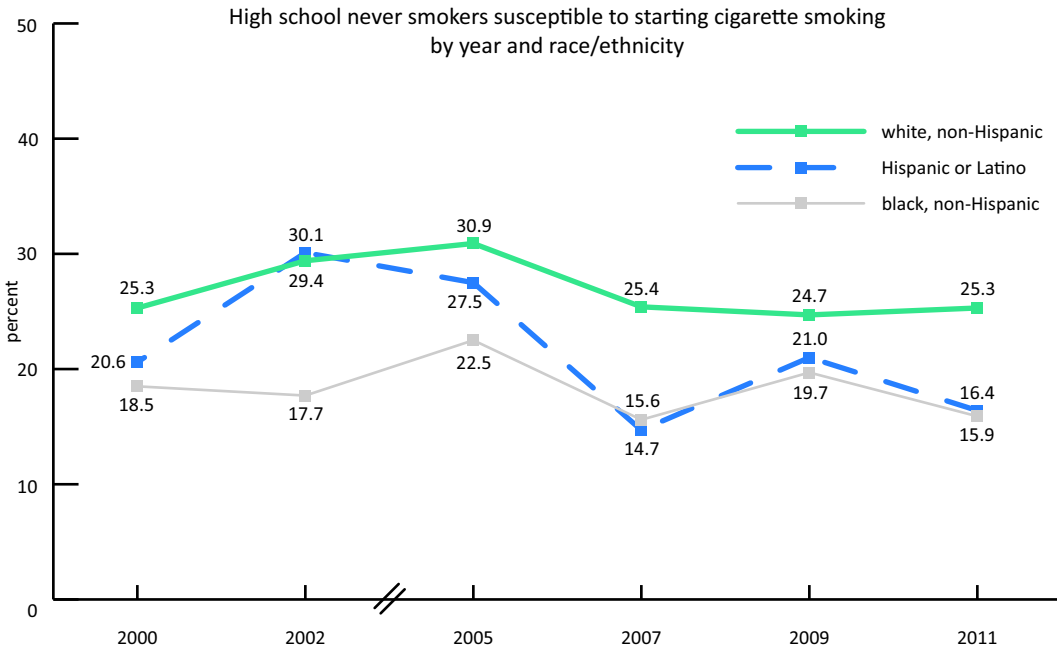
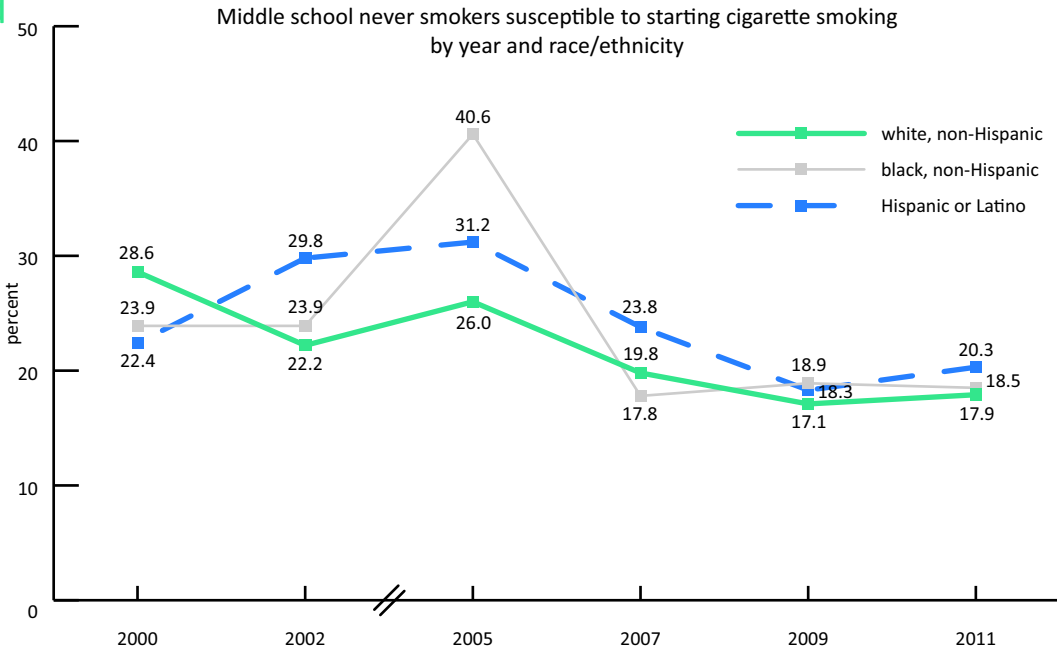
- During 2000-2011, a significant decrease (27.3%-18.2%) occurred in the percentage of middle school never smokers who are susceptible to starting cigarette smoking
 - Overall for middle school never smokers, during 2000-2011, the prevalence of susceptibility to starting smoking:
 - Decreased significantly among female students (29.1%-17.2%)
 - Decreased significantly among male students (25.4%-19%)
- During 2000-2011, the percentage of high school never smokers susceptible to starting smoking did not vary significantly
- Overall for high school never smokers, during 2000-2011, the prevalence of susceptibility to starting smoking among female and male students did not change significantly



Trends 2000-2011

Susceptibility to Starting Smoking, continued

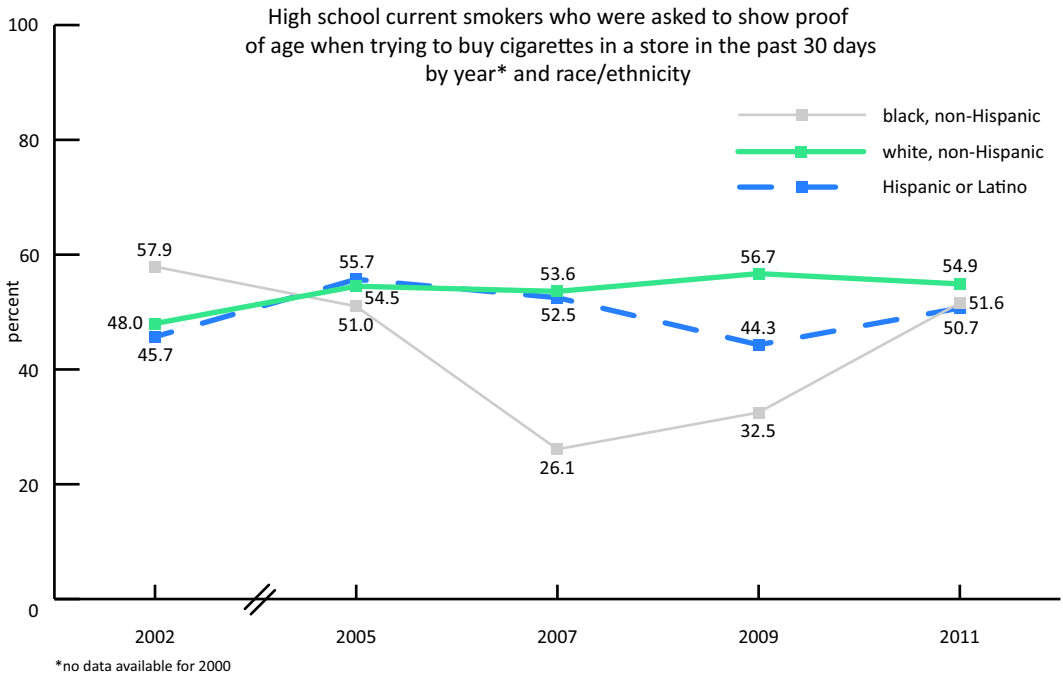
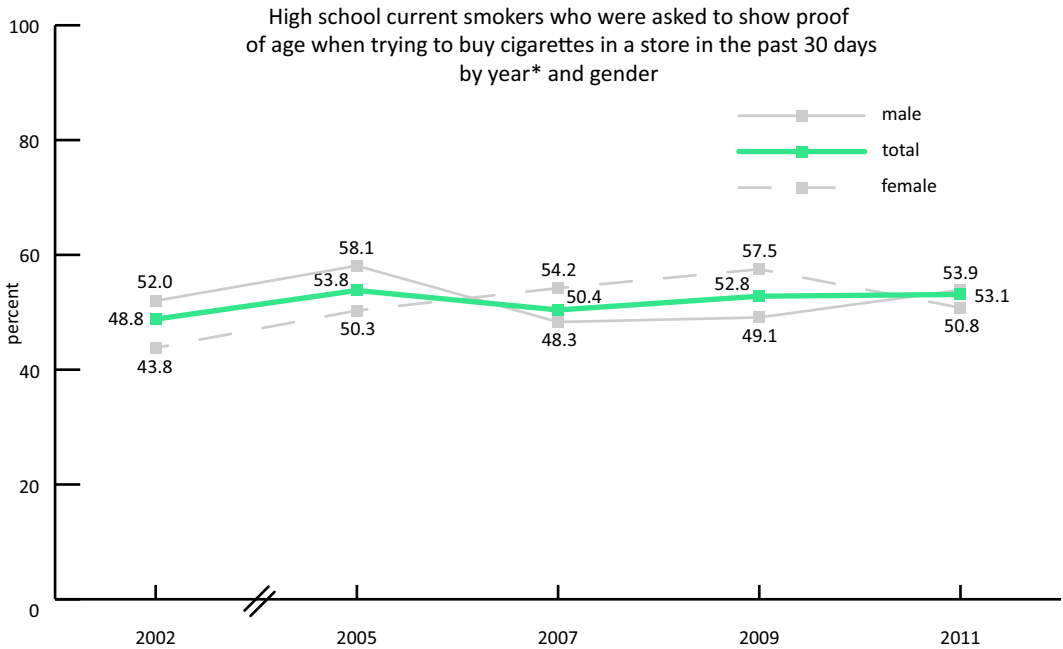
- Overall for middle school never smokers, during 2000-2011, the prevalence of susceptibility to starting cigarette smoking:
 - Decreased significantly among white students (28.6%-17.9%)
 - Did not change significantly among black or Hispanic students
- Overall for high school never smokers, during 2000-2011, the prevalence of susceptibility to starting smoking among white, Hispanic, and black students did not change significantly



Trends 2000-2011

ID Request

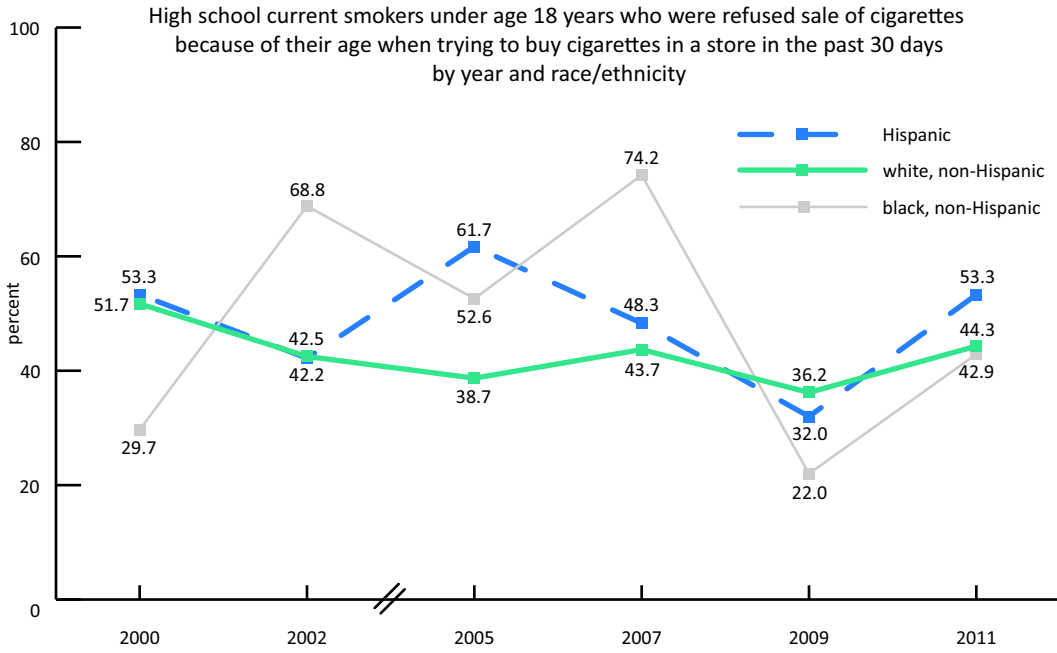
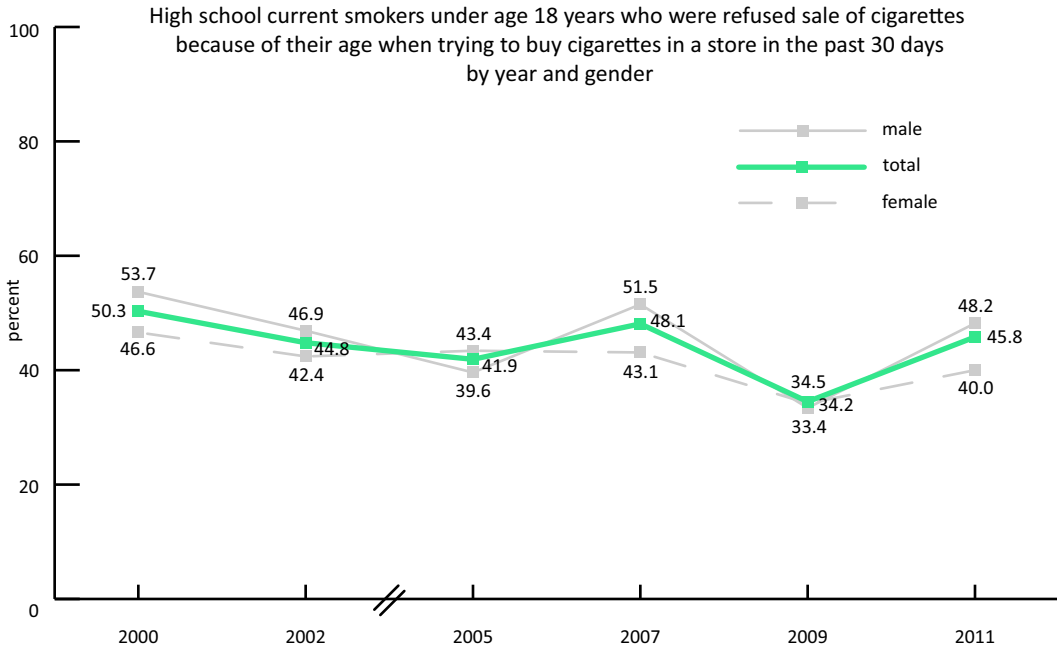
- During 2002-2011, the percentage of high school current cigarette smokers who were asked to show proof of age when trying to buy cigarettes in a store during the 30 days before the survey did not vary significantly
- During 2002-2011, the prevalence of being asked to show proof of age when trying to buy cigarettes in a store among high school male, female, black, white, and Hispanic current smokers did not change significantly



Trends 2000-2011

Sale Refusal

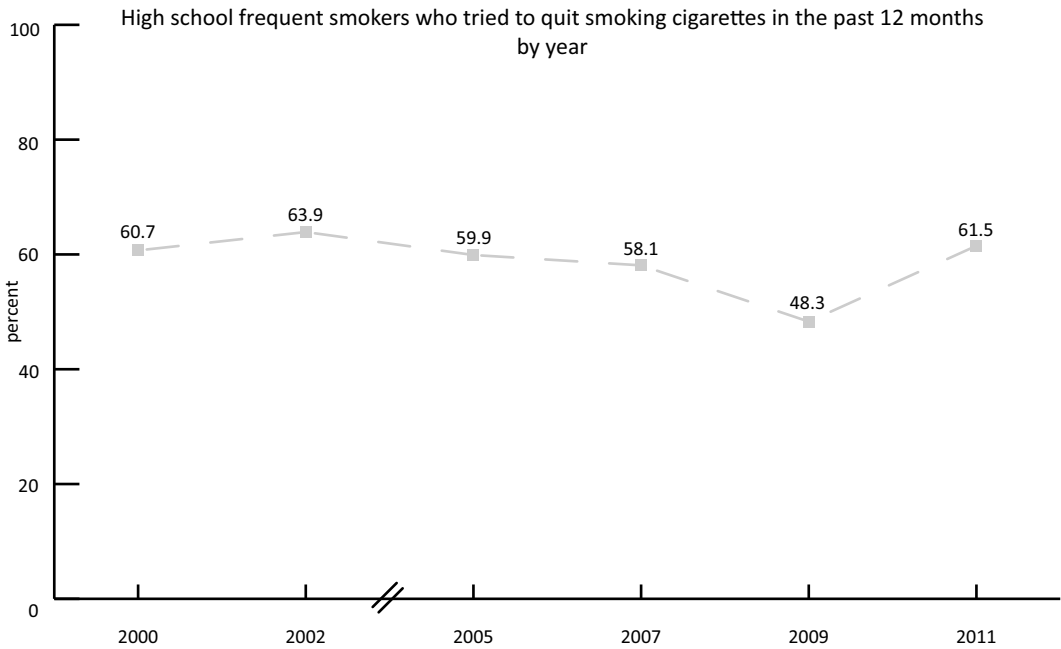
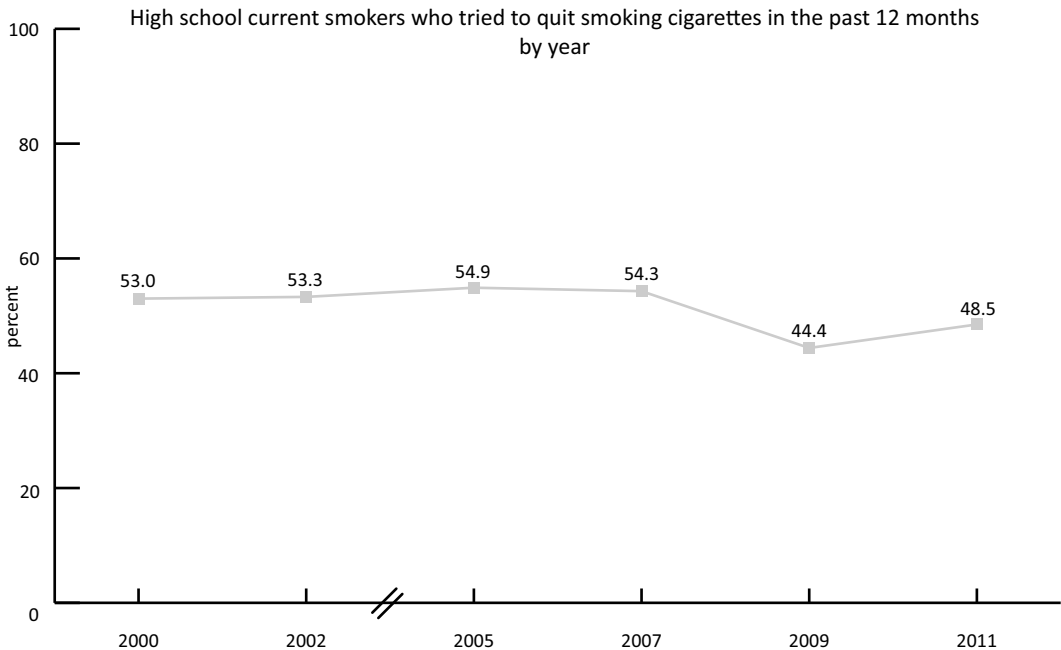
- During 2000-2011, the percentage of high school current cigarette smokers under age 18 years who were refused purchase of cigarettes in the 30 days before the survey because of their age did not vary significantly
- During 2000-2011, the prevalence of sale refusal among male, female, Hispanic, white, and black high school current smokers under age 18 years did not change significantly



Trends 2000-2011

Tried to Quit Smoking Cigarettes

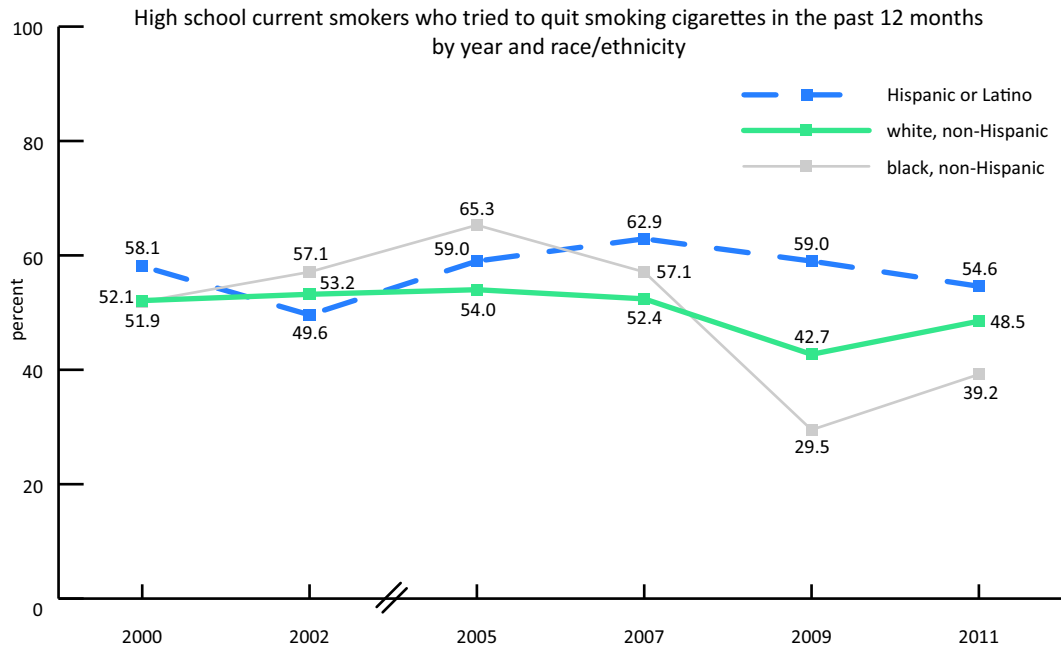
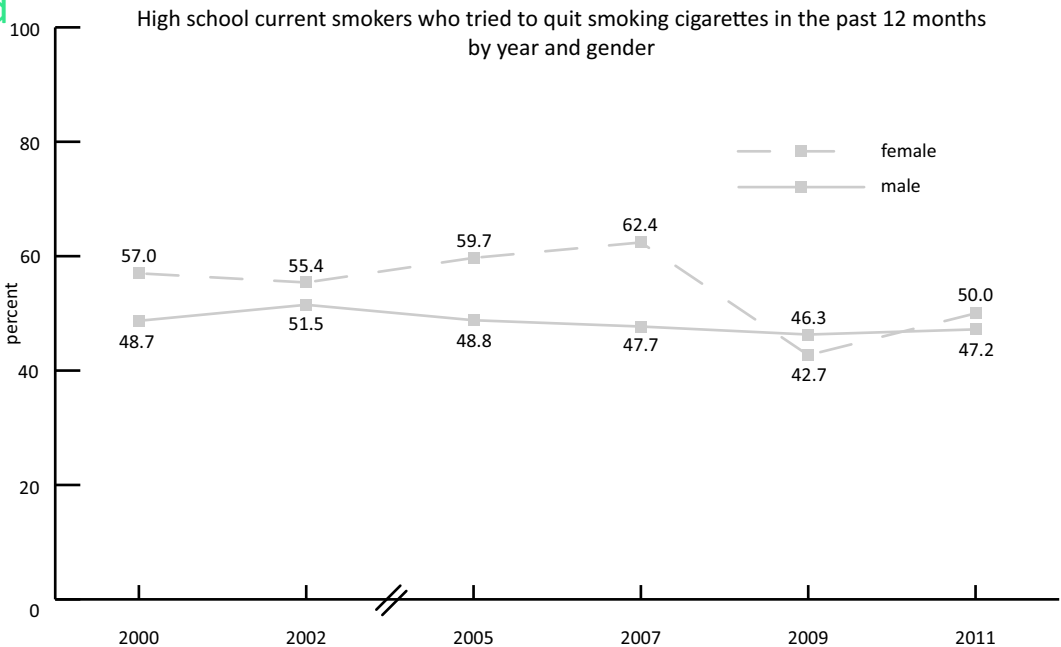
- During 2000-2011, the percentage of high school current smokers who tried to quit smoking cigarettes during the 12 months before the survey did not vary significantly
- During 2000-2011, the percentage of high school frequent smokers who tried to quit smoking cigarettes during the 12 months before the survey did not vary significantly



Trends 2000-2011

Tried to Quit Smoking Cigarettes, continued

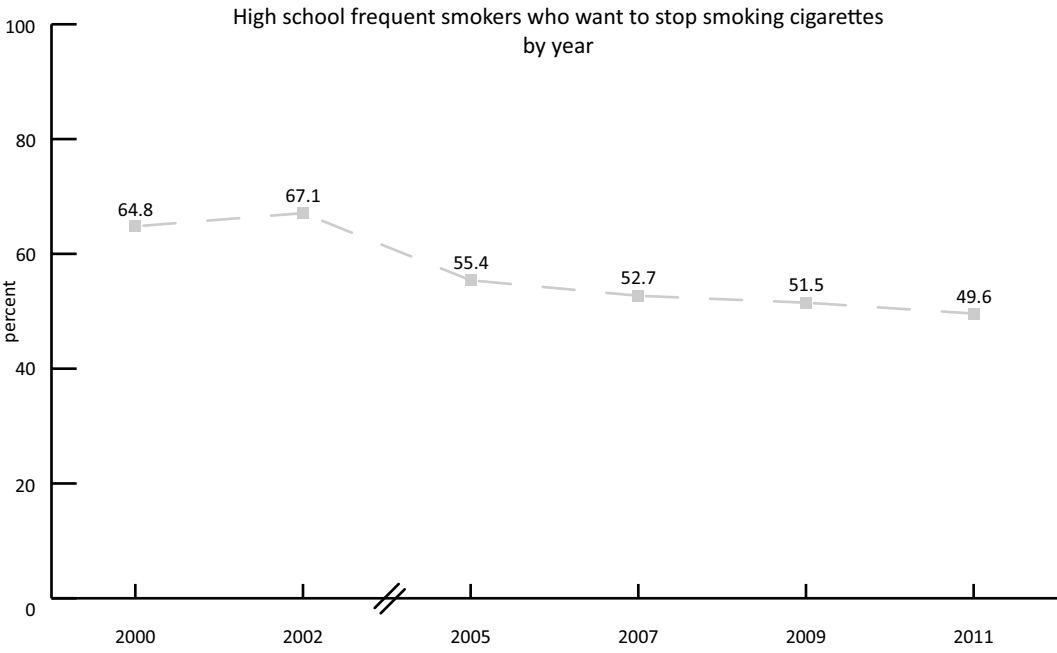
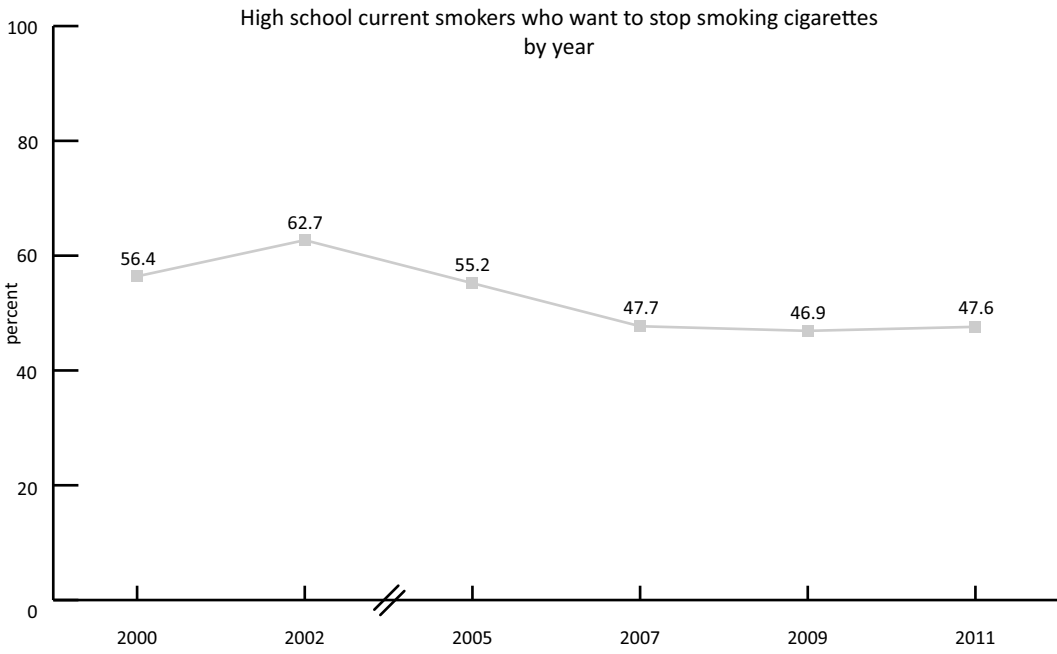
■ During 2000-2011, the percentage of female, male, Hispanic, white, and black high school current smokers who tried to quit smoking cigarettes did not change significantly



Trends 2000-2011

Want to Stop Smoking Cigarettes

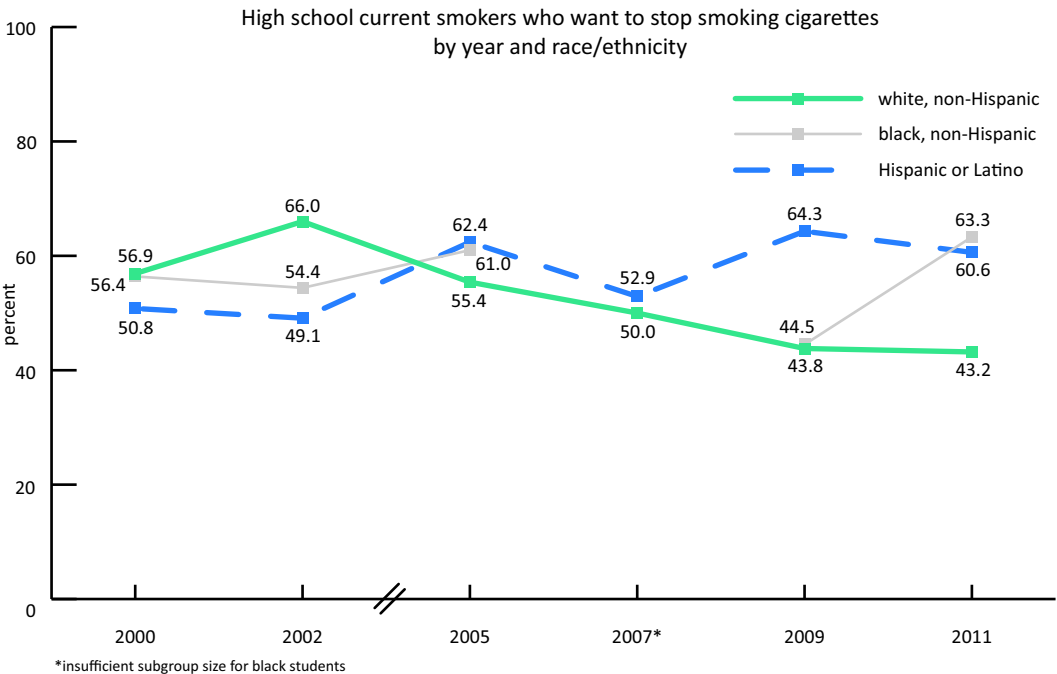
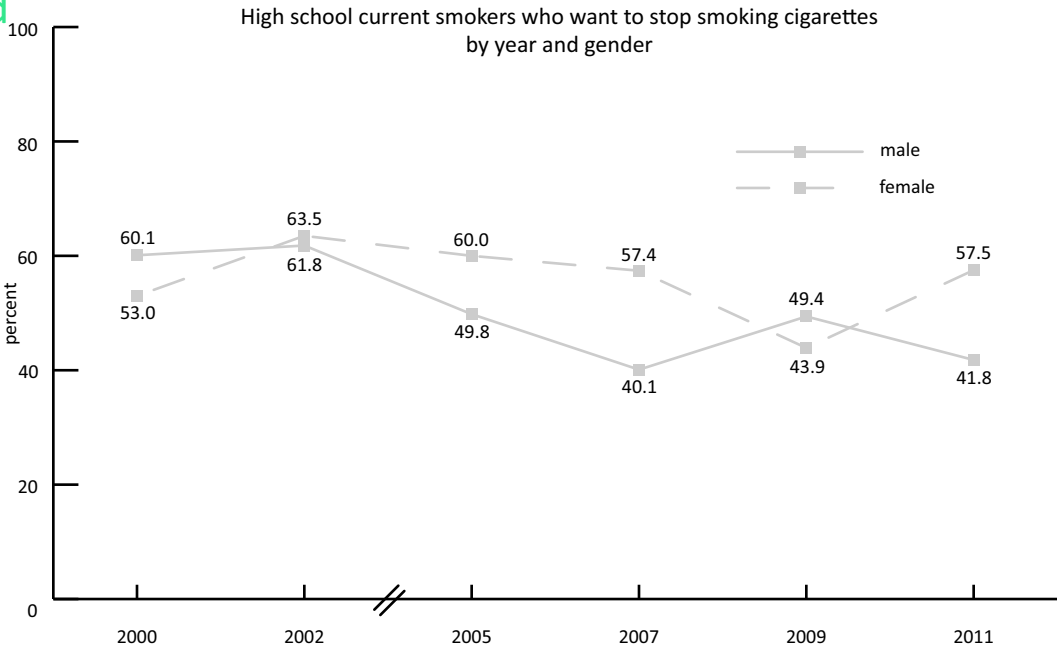
- During 2000-2011, the percentage of high school current smokers who want to stop smoking cigarettes did not vary significantly
- During 2000-2011, the percentage of high school frequent smokers who want to stop smoking cigarettes did not vary significantly



Trends 2000-2011

Want to Stop Smoking Cigarettes, continued

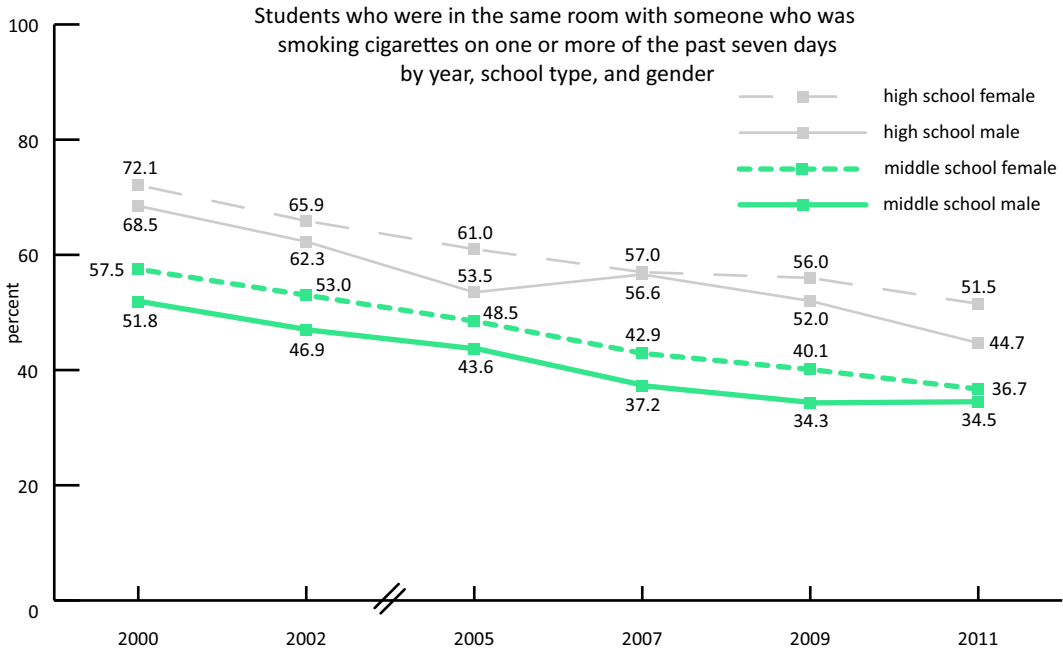
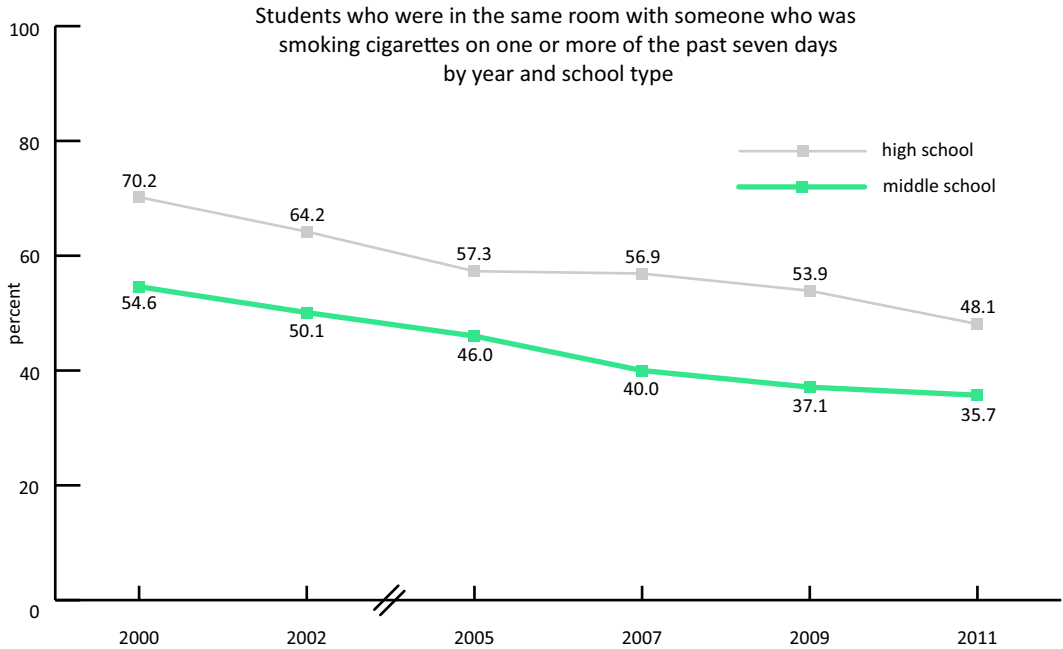
■ Overall for high school current smokers, during 2000-2011, the prevalence of wanting to stop smoking cigarettes among male, female, white, black, and Hispanic students did not change significantly



Trends 2000-2011

Recent Smoke Exposure in a Room

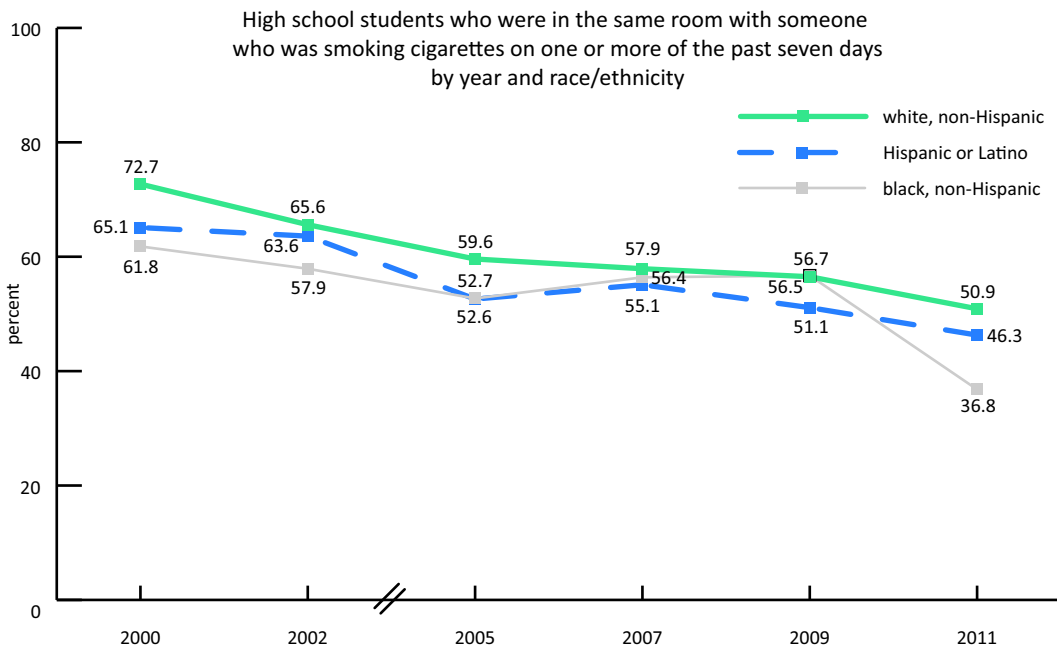
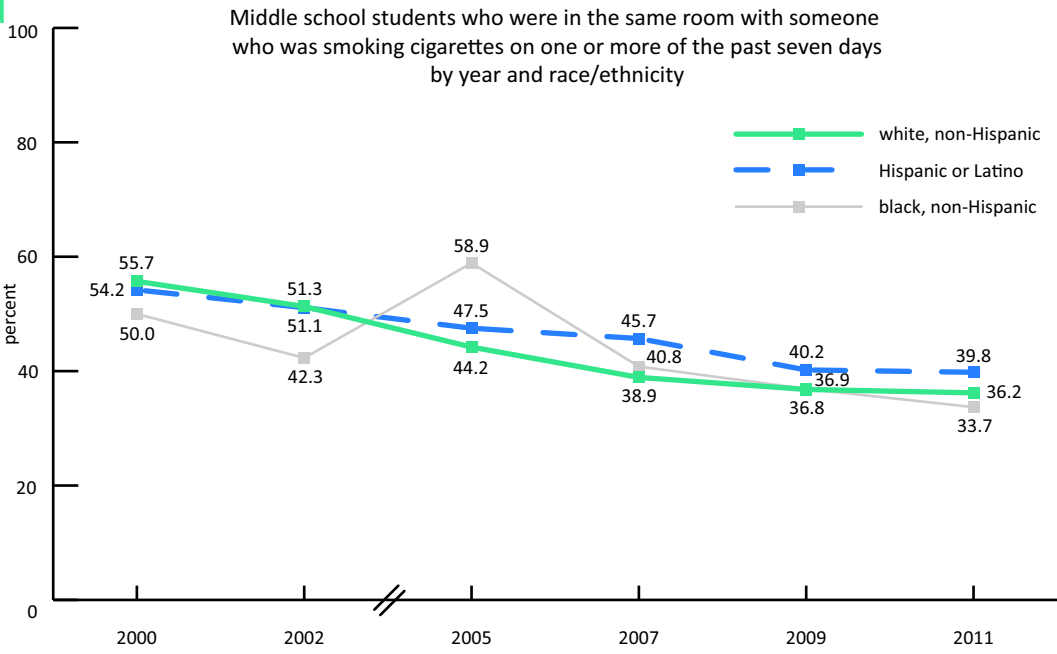
- During 2000-2011, a significant decrease (70.2%-48.1%) occurred in the percentage of high school students who were in the same room with someone who was smoking cigarettes on one or more of the seven days before the survey (i.e., recent smoke exposure in a room)
- Overall for high school students, during 2000-2011, the prevalence of recent smoke exposure in a room:
 - Decreased significantly among female students (72.1%-51.5%)
 - Decreased significantly among male students (68.5%-44.7%)
- During 2000-2011, a significant decrease (54.6%-35.7%) occurred in the percentage of middle school students who had recent smoke exposure in a room
- Overall for middle school students, during 2000-2011, the prevalence of recent smoke exposure in a room:
 - Decreased significantly among female students (57.5%-36.7%)
 - Decreased significantly among male students (51.8%-34.5%)



Trends 2000-2011

Recent Smoke Exposure in a Room, continued

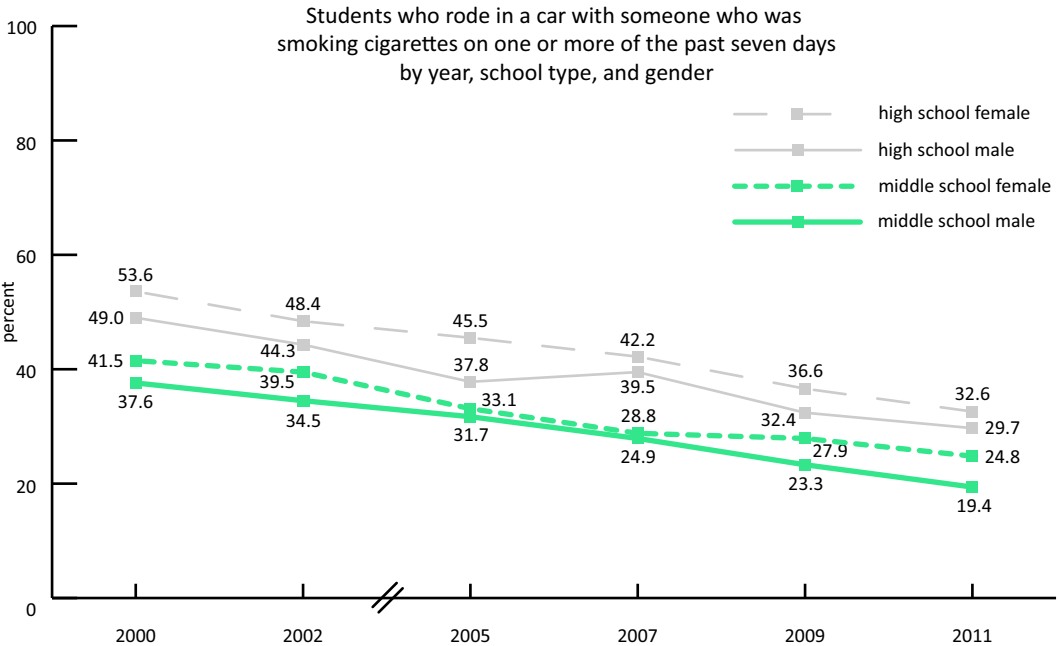
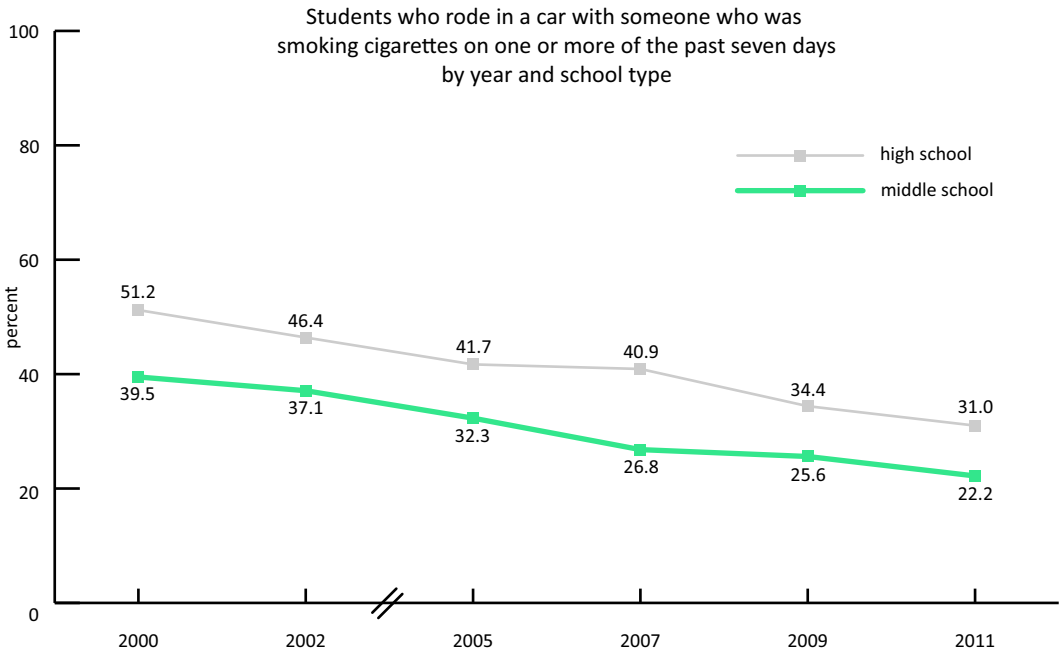
- Overall for middle school students, during 2000-2011, the prevalence of recent smoke exposure in a room:
 - Decreased significantly among white students (55.7%-36.2%)
 - Decreased significantly among Hispanic students (54.2%-39.8%)
 - Did not vary significantly among black students
- Overall for high school students, during 2000-2011, the prevalence of recent smoke exposure in a room:
 - Decreased significantly among white students (72.7%-50.9%)
 - Decreased significantly among Hispanic students (65.1%-46.3%)
 - Decreased significantly among black students (61.8%-36.8%)



Trends 2000-2011

Recent Smoke Exposure in a Car

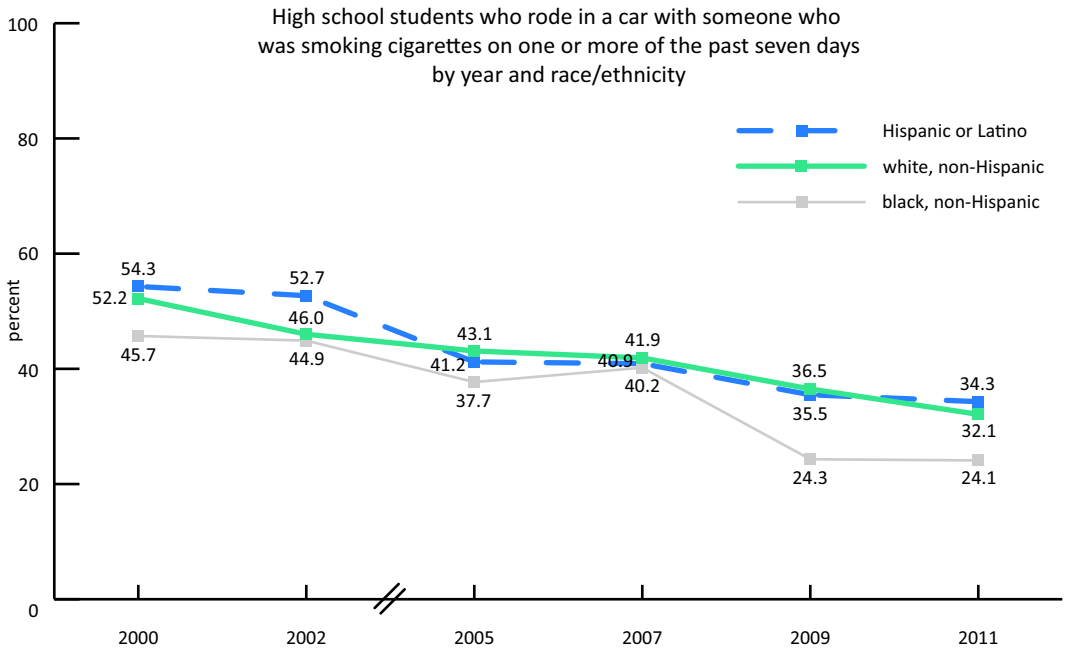
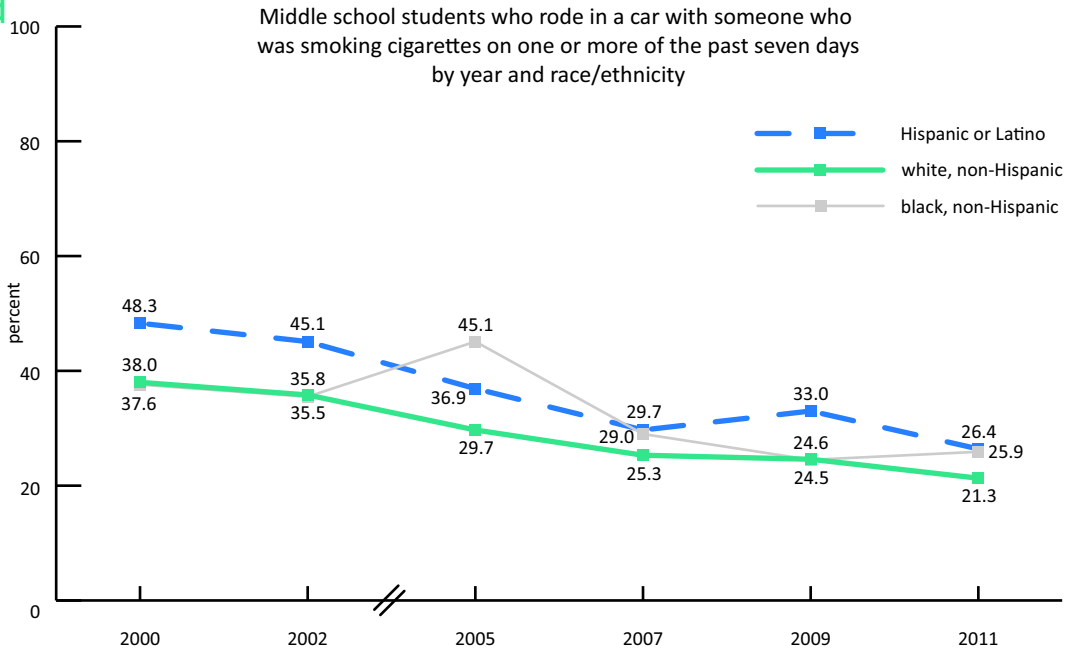
- During 2000-2011, a significant decrease (51.2%-31%) occurred in the percentage of high school students who rode in a car with someone who was smoking cigarettes on one or more of the seven days before the survey (i.e., recent smoke exposure in a car)
- Overall for high school students, during 2000-2011, the prevalence of recent smoke exposure in a car:
 - Decreased significantly among female students (53.6%-32.6%)
 - Decreased significantly among male students (49%-29.7%)
- During 2000-2011, a significant decrease (39.5%-22.2%) occurred in the percentage of middle school students who had recent smoke exposure in a car
- Overall for middle school students, during 2000-2011, the prevalence of recent smoke exposure in a car:
 - Decreased significantly among female students (41.5%-24.8%)
 - Decreased significantly among male students (37.6%-19.4%)



Trends 2000-2011

Recent Smoke Exposure in a Car, continued

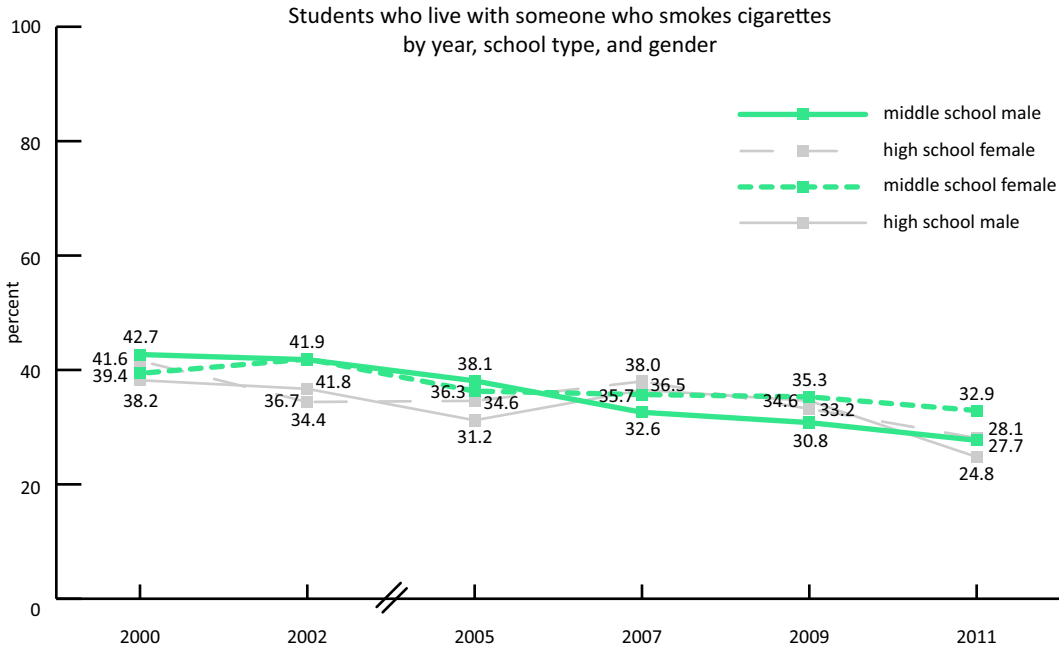
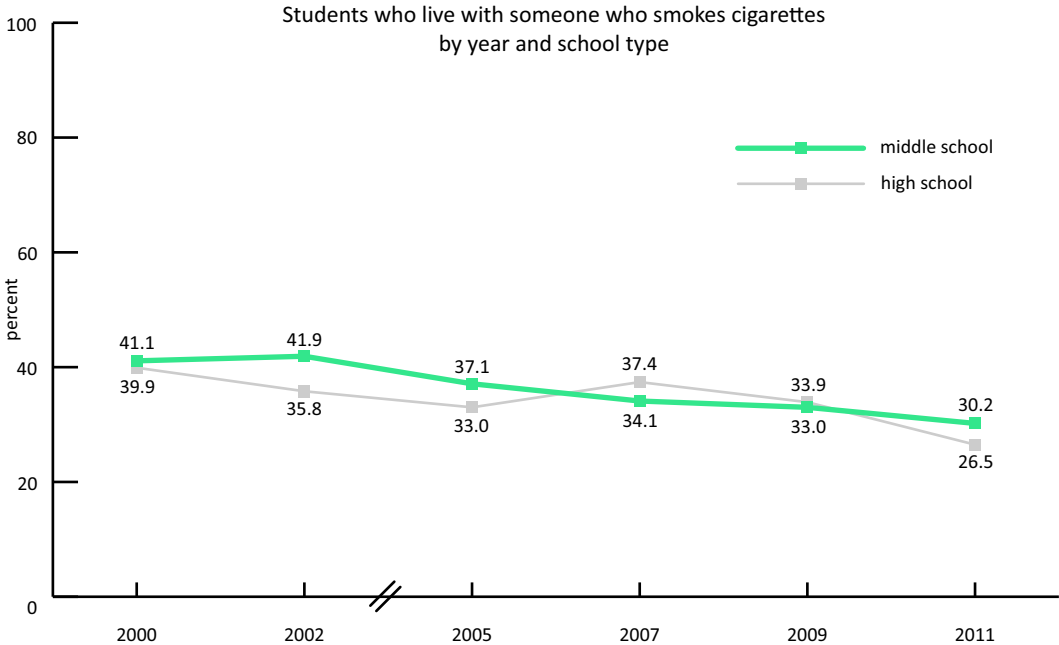
- Overall for middle school students, during 2000-2011, the prevalence of recent smoke exposure in a car:
 - Decreased significantly among Hispanic students (48.3%-26.4%)
 - Decreased significantly among white students (38%-21.3%)
 - Did not vary significantly among black students
- Overall for high school students, during 2000-2011, the prevalence of recent smoke exposure in a car:
 - Decreased significantly among Hispanic students (54.3%-34.3%)
 - Decreased significantly among white students (52.2%-32.1%)
 - Decreased significantly among black students (45.7%-24.1%)



Trends 2000-2011

Live with Cigarette Smoker

- During 2000-2011, a significant decrease (41.1%-30.2%) occurred in the percentage of middle school students who live with someone who smokes cigarettes
- Overall for middle school students, during 2000-2011, the prevalence of living with someone who smokes cigarettes:
 - Decreased significantly among male students (42.7%-27.7%)
 - Did not vary significantly among female students
- During 2000-2011, a significant decrease (39.9%-26.5%) occurred in the percentage of high school students who live with someone who smokes cigarettes
- Overall for high school students, during 2000-2011, the prevalence of living with someone who smokes cigarettes:
 - Decreased significantly among female students (41.6%-28.1%)
 - Decreased significantly among male students (38.2%-24.8%)



Trends 2000-2011

Live with Cigarette Smoker, continued

- Overall for middle school students, during 2000-2011, the prevalence of living with someone who smokes cigarettes:
 - Decreased significantly among Hispanic students (49.9%-35.7%)
 - Decreased significantly among black students (48.8%-27.2%)
 - Decreased significantly among white students (38.5%-29.9%)
- Overall for high school students, during 2000-2011, the prevalence of living with someone who smokes cigarettes:
 - Decreased significantly among black students (48.9%-26%)
 - Did not vary significantly among Hispanic students
 - Decreased significantly among white students (37.4%-25.5%)

